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ANALYSIS OF QUALITY ASSURANCE

(QA) EFFECTIVENESS

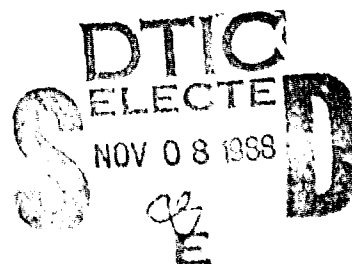
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

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Operations Research and Economic Analysis Office

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July 1988

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Analysis of Quality
Assurance (QA) Effectiveness

July 1988

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<p>The lack of meaningful measures of effectiveness for the Quality Assurance (QA) function within the Defense Contract Administrative Services (DCAS) has been a serious deficiency for many years. With the availability of new, automated data from the QA Management Information System, these measures are made possible through the Quality Effectiveness Sensing Technique (QUEST) model which is documented in this report. QUEST evaluates the Government-driven Contract QA Program and the contractor-driven product conformance through a set of indicators using multi-attribute decision-making methods. These techniques combine quantitative statistical analysis with subjective factors provided by QA experts. The model was successfully tested by comparing QUEST measures with supervisors' opinions throughout DCAS organizational elements and is in test at one DCAS region.</p>					
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FOREWORD

The lack of meaningful measures of effectiveness for the Quality Assurance (QA) function within the Defense Contract Administrative Services (DCAS) has been a serious deficiency for many years. With the availability of new, automated data from the QA Management Information System, these measures are made possible through the QQuality Effectiveness Sensing Technique (QUEST) model which is documented in this report.

QUEST evaluates both the Government-driven Contract QA Program and the contractor-driven product conformance through a set of indicators using multi-attribute decision-making methods. These techniques combine quantitative statistical analysis with subjective factors provided by QA experts. The model was successfully tested by comparing QUEST measures with supervisor's opinions throughout DCAS organizational elements. It is, therefore, recommended that QUEST measures be implemented, as planned by the panel of experts that contributed to this model.

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Policy and Plans

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Defense Contract Administrative Services (DCAS) organizations have used measures of efficiency for several years to determine the productivity of its Quality Assurance (QA) functions. However, DCAS has lacked uniform measures of effectiveness (MOE) concerning the degree of mission accomplishment for QA. With the implementation of a new automated data processing system, the Mechanization of Contract Administration Services, Phase II, data now exists which can produce such measures. The objectives of this study effort were to define QA effectiveness, to identify detailed MOE, and to develop a model which produces both detailed and aggregated MOE.

With the assistance of DCAS personnel and Study Advisory Group members, the DLA Operations Research and Economic Analysis Office has developed the Quality Effectiveness Sensing Technique (QUEST) model. QUEST measures QA effectiveness based on a dual definition of effectiveness. QA is effective when the Contract Quality Assurance Program (CQAP) is operated in accordance with established policies and procedures and the product is produced in accordance with contract provisions.

To measure program and product effectiveness, facilities (contractors) are peer grouped based on commodity, QA provision, and size. Facility data are compared against peer group averages and standard deviations to produce a relative measure. QUEST measures, therefore, represent how well the government QA representative (QAR) and the contractor together compare with others in similar circumstances.

Program effectiveness measures are primarily a function of the actions of the QAR. QUEST evaluates 17 CQAP functions and identifies "red flags" when an out-of-tolerance condition is detected. Flags can occur when the QAR fails to perform expected actions or when the actions performed are abnormal in relation to peers. QUEST counts flags and scores program effectiveness based on the number of flags generated per facility per month.

Product effectiveness is measured using a multi-attribute decision-making technique called Technique for Order Preference by Similarity to Ideal Solution (TOPSIS). This technique has been successfully used by the Army for officer promotion boards, by DLA to determine which items require Industrial Preparedness Planning and in many other applications. Its unique concept of defining best (ideal) and worst (negative ideal) scenarios as a reference for measurement is less subjective than many other multi-attribute techniques. Seven product-related indicators and their trends are measured individually and as a group to achieve a product MOE. These product indicators are primarily driven by the contractor's performance but can be influenced by the QAR.

QUEST provides an accurate measure of QA effectiveness, as demonstrated by the successful validation achieved by comparing model results with expert opinion obtained by questionnaires. Therefore, it is recommended that the QUEST model be implemented by the DLA Directorate of Quality Assurance in accordance with a plan developed by the QUEST Study Advisory Group.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background

The Defense Contract Administrative Services (DCAS) administers a wide range of contracts for the Military Services, Defense agencies and other Federal agencies. In-plant quality assurance (QA) responsibilities are implemented by DCAS through the Contract Quality Assurance (CQA) program (CQAP). This five part program is specified in DLAM 8200.1, Defense In-Plant Quality Assurance Program, and DLAM 8200.2, Procurement Quality Assurance Support Manual for Defense Contract Administrative Services.

The QA Management Information System (QAMIS) enables DCAS to manage and control certain aspects of the CQA program. Through data reported by individual QA representatives (QARs), information relating to contracts, contractors and QAR actions is systematically collected, reported and summarized by QAMIS. Prior to 1986 all regions utilized a batch process mode of QAMIS whereby the QAR-generated forms were mailed to automated data processing (ADP) operations and monthly hard copy reports were generated. Beginning at DCAS region (DCASR) Atlanta (DCASR ATL), an improved version of QAMIS was established as part of the Mechanization of Contract Administrative Service (MOCAS), Phase II Segment IX. In addition to on-line data input, on-line query capability, and other operational improvements, more detailed data elements are reported, providing better visibility of CQA operations. This new system is now operational at DCASR-Chicago (DCASR CHI), DCASR-Cleveland (DCASR CLE), DCASR-Dallas (DCASR DAL) and DCASR-St. Louis (DCASR STL). Plans are underway to extend the new QAMIS to the other regions.

As a result of the new data elements available under the new QAMIS, the DLA Operations Research and Economic Analysis Office (DLA-LO) was tasked to develop a model that produces measures of effectiveness of the DCAS CQA program.

B. Problem Statement. To develop a methodology to measure the relative effectiveness of CQA operations from the contractor facility level to the regional level.

C. Objectives

1. To define CQA "effectiveness."
2. To define measures of CQA effectiveness that are compatible with available data.
3. To develop analytical methodologies to compute measures of effectiveness.
4. To develop a methodology to combine individual measures of effectiveness into a consistent measure of overall relative effectiveness.

D. Scope

1. Measures of effectiveness are limited to using those data elements reported under QAMIS, Phase II. No new or additional reporting burdens will be generated to support this effort.

2. Model development is limited to data bases established at the five Phase II DCAS regions beginning in January 1986 through July 1987.

E. Approach. Extensive use was made of experienced supervisory and staff experts at the DCASRs and DLA Directorate of Quality Assurance. Brainstorming sessions with DCASR personnel produced the input resulting in accomplishing the first two objectives specified in paragraph IC. A Study Advisory Group (SAG), shown in Appendix A, was formed to screen and augment the input from the brainstorming sessions, to provide subjective input such as weighting factors and to guide and assist the analysts in conceptual development. The SAG also assisted in the validation of the model and in developing a plan to implement the model. The modelling approach was designed to emulate the thought processes of knowledgeable experts as they subjectively and objectively view the effectiveness of QA.

II. METHODOLOGY. QUEST is a FORTRAN based model. Its operation is designed for an IBM operating environment, using certain IBM utility programs and IBM JCL. Generally, QUEST extracts relevant data from QAMIS and processes the information systematically to produce both detailed and summary level measures of effectiveness. This is done by first assigning each facility to a peer group. Then monthly QAMIS data for that facility are compared to its historical peer group averages to assess the relative effectiveness of the CQA program and the potential for product non-conformance.

A. Data Sources. Raw data to support this effort are needed from four sources. Data records for the QUEST model are developed by merging data elements from these sources by matching the Commercial and Government Entity (CAGE) codes (formerly Federal Supply Codes for Manufacturers (FSCM)). The term FSCM will be used throughout the remainder of this report to refer to facilities.

1. Performance History File. Each month a Phase II DCASR produces a tape containing records for each FSCM reported under QAMIS. The reported elements are provided in Appendix B and defined in DLAM 8200.2. Generally, these data provide hours, counts and statistics pertaining to QA activities during that month.

2. Facility Profile. For each FSCM under CQAP, the QAR enters descriptive data about that facility when that facility is first monitored. As conditions change, the QAR updates the Facility Profile. Each month a Phase II DCASR produces a Facility Profile Tape as shown in Appendix B.

3. Materiel Deficiency Report (MDR) File. Each Phase II DCASR maintains an on-line file for monitoring Materiel Deficiency Reports. These reports and available data elements are described in DLAR 8260.2, Materiel Deficiency Investigation and Reporting System. Because of the file structure of the on-line MDR file, a special program is required to produce a "flat" file of fixed length records needed by QUEST. This utility based program must be run each month prior to running the QUEST model to produce a file shown in Appendix B.

4. Contractor Alert File. Each month DCASR Boston issues a list of contractors that have a history of past problems. The purpose of the alert file is to warn acquisition elements that a DCASR has experienced problems and to provide data concerning the nature of these problems. Approximately 1000 FSCMs currently appear on the alert list nationwide. An "alert" can be issued because of quality, production, technical or financial problems.

B. Data Base Establishment. Prior to execution of the QUEST model, a data base must be established and maintained as follows.

1. MDR Processor. The purpose of this module is to identify "valid" MDRs, assign weighting factors to reflect the "age" of the MDR and to prepare the MDR record for merging with the history file. This record contains, for each facility, the weighted number of valid MDRs and the average days to close an MDR per month. See Appendix C for additional details.

2. File Merger. A module documented in Appendix D is used to create a historical data base of up to 120 months of data on tape. The input files must be sorted by FSCM by year by month in ascending order prior to this step. Because of the dynamic nature of the MDR file (also to a lesser degree the performance history file and the facility profile), it will be necessary to not only merge the current month into the data base, but also to recreate several past months each month. Appended to the performance history file are the following:

a. Number of government QA personnel assigned to the facility from the Facility Profile.

b. Contractor Operation Type Codes (i.e., manufacturer, overhaul/repair, distributor/jobber, etc.) from the Facility Profile.

c. Weighted MDR count from the MDR processor.

d. Average days to close MDRs from the MDR processor.

C. Data Selection. This section describes how the QUEST model selects data for processing from the tape data file described in the previous section. A screening process is detailed in Appendix E.

1. Program Control. A small input file, documented in Appendix E, must be created to control the execution of the QUEST model. This file specifies parameters used in the screening process.

2. Record Selection. Data records from the History Tape are screened to determine if further processing is in order. These selected records are stripped of extraneous data elements and put into a disk file. Reasons for non-selection are inactivity, invalid or missing data and dates outside the horizons specified for model execution. Appendix E further describes this process.

D. Stratification Process. To compute effectiveness measures QUEST interprets QAMIS data by comparing raw data against average values for similar facilities. The deviation from average translates into a relative effectiveness score. QUEST measures of effectiveness are, in reality, measures of facilities relative to a peer grouping established by QUEST model logic based on facility size, dominant commodity and QA provision. QUEST assigns a peer group number to each facility evaluated. This grouping process is described in general below. Appendix F provides details on grouping methodology and additional documentation is shown in Appendix E, pages E-9 through E-12.

1. Grouping Process. Criteria for grouping facilities was constrained by the need to have a sufficient number of facilities to compute reliable averages and standard deviations for QAMIS data elements. Thus grouping was accomplished in two steps. Using a theoretical, unconstrained logic the facilities were grouped. Based on the unconstrained grouping, a statistical analysis was run to count the number of observations in each group. When the number of observations was small, logical groupings of "low hit" groups were sought to combine into a larger group.

2. Grouping Logic. A theoretical logic to group facilities was designed and approved by the SAG. However, it became necessary to depart from theory because of the extreme lack of homogeneity of groups. Some groups have hundreds of "peers;" others have very few or none. A two step process used to overcome this problem is described as follows:

a. Unconstrained Groups

(1) Resident Facilities. Because of the limited number of Resident facilities, only 240 groupings (16x3x5) were attempted based on:

(a) Commodity Code. The first alpha commodity code is selected. Commodity code is a two alpha code where the first alpha is the primary commodity designator and the second alpha further defines the commodity within the primary grouping. Commodity Codes are defined in DLAM 8200.2. There are 16 primary commodity codes.

(b) Quality Provision. Grouping by QA Provision is necessary because of significant differences in QA activity caused by the provision. Three provision codes are used for MIL-Q-9858A (MILQ), MIL-I-45208A (MILI) and standard inspection provisions.

(c) Facility Size. Size is measured by the number of Government QA personnel assigned to the facility. Five size groupings were selected as follows:

- 1 0 - 2 QA Specialists (QAS)
- 2 3 - 7 QAS
- 3 8 - 20 QAS
- 4 Reserved for future use
- 5 Over 20 QAS

(2) Nonresident Facilities. Because there are more nonresident facilities than resident facilities, more detailed groupings were feasible. There were 384 groups (16x8x3) established for nonresident facilities.

(a) Commodity Code. The two alpha commodity code was used. There are 16 primary codes in the first alpha position and up to 8 in the second position.

(b) QA Provision. Three possible codes are available to describe the QA provision (MILQ, MILI or standard inspection).

(3) Maintenance Facilities. Because of the unique QA conditions that exist in maintenance facilities versus production facilities, three separate groups were set up for maintenance facilities. Maintenance facilities were defined as those with an Operation Type Code of "C" (overhaul/repair) or Commodity Code "A5" for Aircraft Programmed Depot Maintenance commodity. The three maintenance groups are non-resident, resident under eight government QASs and resident eight or more QASs.

(4) Any group not assigned to one of the previous groups (because of missing or unexpected codes) was also assigned a "catch-all" group number. Thus there are a total of 628 different potential groupings in the unconstrained case.

b. Constrained Groups. Despite the fact that there are several thousand facilities reported by the five Phase II regions, most of the facilities are clustered into a few popular groupings. Many of the unconstrained groupings have few or no facilities that meet the grouping criteria. Therefore, these groups were combined logically to ensure that each peer group has a reasonable number of "similar" facilities to establish group norms and standard deviations. Commodity codes were combined per logic shown in Appendix F.

c. When additional DCAS Regions operate under Phase II, and as more data is collected at the existing regions, it is expected that some of the inter and intra commodity combinations can be re-segregated.

3. Creation of a Master Data File. An integral part of the QUEST model is an external file that contains historical statistics on QAMIS data elements broken out by peer grouping. This file was developed by merging the Phase II regions' records described in paragraph IIC2. A standard statistical package was used to compute the average and standard deviation for key data elements by group identification number. Rules used to create the Master Data File are:

a. The first month of available data from each region was discarded because of warnings that the initial data was unreliable. Note: The master data file was created from data collected from February 1986 through April 1987. Because Phase II was phased into the regions, the number of observations was skewed towards regions that have been using Phase II longer. The DCASR-ATL contribution to the statistics is much greater than the DCASR-DAL contribution.

b. For groups that had no or few observations, a hypothetical record was created by substituting a similar group.

(1) Resident Facilities. It was observed that facility size was the dominant factor in most QAMIS data elements. Therefore a size group average (crossing commodity and provision boundaries) was computed and substituted for void or sparse groups.

(2) Nonresident. If a group was void or sparse, non-resident commodity averages were used for the Master Data File.

c. The Master Data File was reviewed by the Study Advisory Group. Rare inconsistencies were resolved by using size or commodity peculiar statistics in lieu of actual group statistics.

d. The Master Data File will require periodic update. With more facilities upon which the statistics are generated, and with shorter time gaps between the Master Data File and the QUEST measurement timeframe, QUEST comparisons become more valid.

E. Calculation of Measures of Effectiveness. Having grouped each facility by assigning a group number and having established what is normal for that group via the Master Data File, the next step for the QUEST model is to evaluate each facility for QA effectiveness. Appendix E contains further model documentation.

1. Definition of QA Effectiveness. QA at a facility is effective when, compared with its peer group, the facility demonstrates that both:

a. its operations conform to established CQA Program policies and procedures and;

b. through the use of CQAP, the product conforms to the contractual requirements.

2. Program Indicators. CQAP Effectiveness measures were designed to evaluate QAMIS data to determine if the data indicate that the QAR is following established CQAP regulations and guidance. The QUEST model reviews monthly data, seeking conditions that indicate required actions are not being taken or unusual out-of-tolerance conditions exist. When the model detects such conditions, an appropriate "Red Flag" is generated. The CQAP measure of effectiveness is driven by the number of "Red Flags" generated.

a. Red Flags. Based on brainstorming sessions with Phase II DCASR personnel and input from the Study Advisory Group, 17 conditions are tested. These conditions indicate a potential problem that may require follow-up by the QAR or the first line supervisor. Presence of a flag does not always mean that the QAR is not performing CQAP properly. For example, a flag may be caused by a data reporting error. Also, flags may occur because of special processes and conditions that exist that are peculiar to a given facility. For example, a facility that was flagged for shipping product without inspection turned out to be a coal mine which required inspections to be done at a lab (which was reported as another facility in the QAMIS). Therefore, the CQAP measure is only an indicator of potential effectiveness or ineffectiveness. Table 1 identifies the specific flags which are further described in Appendix G and documented in Appendix E-20 through E-23.

Table 1

RED FLAGS

A	Lots or Units Rejected without Corrective Action (QDR)
B	Intensified Inspection without Corrective Action
C	Abnormal Corrective Action Distribution
D	Corrective Actions without Meeting with Contractor
E	Shipments without Product Verification Inspection
F	Shipments without Visits - Nonresident
G	No Procedure Evaluation at MILI or MILQ Facility
H	Contracts Received without Planning
I	Lots Rejected without Reinspection
J	Excessive Days to Close a Materiel Deficiency Report
K	Excessive Net Quality Assurance Letters of Instruction
L	Non QAR QDR Actions
M	Excessive System Indicator
N	Excessive Principal Contracting Officer Requests
O	Excessive Contract Administrative Office Requests
P	Excessive Administrative Hours
Q	Work Not Performed

b. Flag Counts. In addition to identification of Red Flags, QUEST counts the number of flags generated per facility per month. It is assumed that all flags equally measure CQAP ineffectiveness. The model computes a score, called Program Effectiveness, based on the premise that no flags equals perfect Program Effectiveness and that the more flags generated the lower the Program Effectiveness. Thus a no flag facility is scored 100%, and points are deducted as flags are counted.

(1) It was observed that larger facilities tended to receive more flags than smaller facilities. Thus the penalties per flag were greater for small facilities than for large facilities to prevent bias.

(a) Nonresident Facilities. The penalty per flag is 20% per flag. If there are five or more flags in a given month, the Program Score is "clipped" at 0%.

(b) Resident Facilities (less than 20 QASs). The penalty per flag is 15% except for the first flag which carries a 10% penalty. This rationale for lower penalties per flag was based on observations that resident facilities were more prone to flags because more activity occurs. Thus there are more opportunities for problems. The 10% penalty for the first flag was justified by the high percentage of facilities that get a single flag. The SAG felt that a single flag should result in a reasonably good Program Effectiveness score. If 7 or more flags occurred, the score was clipped to 0%.

(c) Resident Facilities (more than 20 QASs). It was observed that very large facilities (DCAS Plant Representative Offices (DCASPRO)) tended to receive more flags than other resident facilities. To normalize the scores, the penalties were adjusted to be 15% per flag except for the first two flags which carry only a 10% penalty. The score was clipped to 0% for 8 or more flags.

(2) Table 2 summarizes the Penalty function used by QUEST to compute Program Effectiveness.

Table 2

RED FLAG PENALTY FUNCTION

Program Effectiveness %			
Number of Flags	<u>Nonresident</u>	<u>Resident less than 20</u>	<u>Resident over 20</u>
0	100	100	100
1	80	90	90
2	60	75	80
3	40	60	65
4	20	45	50
5	0	30	35
6	0	15	20
7	0	0	5
8 +	0	0	0

3. Product Indicators. Unlike the program indicators discussed in the previous paragraph, product indicators based on counts or count ratios are continuous, monotonic, and negative in value. In other words, as the count or ratio increases for the identified product indicators, the implied quality of the end product is believed to be lower. Unlike red flags, then, which are either present or not present, product indicators can be quantified on a continuous scale and readily combined using multi-attribute techniques. The process of evaluation of product quality is explained in the following:

a. Identification of Product Indicators. Seven indicators were identified by experts during brainstorming sessions and SAC meetings. Experts indicated that not only is the magnitude of the indicator important in assessing product quality, but the rate of change or trend is equally important in measuring effectiveness. The indicators selected for use in measuring product quality effectiveness are shown in Table 3 and further discussed in Appendix H.

Table 3

PRODUCT INDICATORS

Estimated Process Average	EPA
Lot Rejection Ratio	LRR
Material Review Board	MRB
Waivers and Deviations	W/D
Engineering Change Proposals	ECP
Corrective Actions	CA
Material Deficiency Reports	MDR

b. Normalization of Indicator Values. QAMIS data was normalized on a scale of -3.0 to +3.0 representing (roughly) the number of standard deviations from average as outlined in Appendix H.

c. Calculation of Individual Indicator Scores

(1) Technique for Order Preference by Similarity to Ideal Solution (TOPSIS) [2]. The TOPSIS technique developed by Dr. Ching-Lai Hwang of Kansas State University is a multiple attribute decision making technique. TOPSIS enables the analyst to deal with several variables that contribute to an overall objective by combining the multiple variables into a single factor in a logical and common-sense manner. Basically, TOPSIS works by:

(a) Defining a set of positive ideal and negative ideal conditions for the attributes involved. In other words, the best and worst possible cases are established.

(b) Measuring any set of attributes in terms of distances from both the positive ideal and negative ideal points. A ratio of distances is computed to produce a relative score. This ratio is the distance from a given point to the negative ideal point divided by the total distance from the point to both extremes.

(c) Therefore, if a point is far from the negative ideal and close to the ideal point, the ratio of distances is large and the score is high. On the other hand, if a point is near the negative ideal, the ratio of distances is small and the relative score is low.

(2) Definition of "Ideal" and "Negative Ideal" states. When experts were pressed to define an ideal set of conditions for the seven indicators, a common response was "It depends" The primary factor in determining whether or not a certain indicator value was "good" or "bad" seemed to be the nature of the contractor. The interpretation of QAMIS data from a contractor facility that has a history of quality excellence versus a contractor that has a poor track record is different. For example, a sudden upturn in corrective action activity for a historically good contractor could indicate that there are problems developing within the contractor's program or that the QAR is unfairly harassing the contractor. Both of these possibilities are negative and should result in an effectiveness degradation. On the other hand, the same data concerning a "problem" facility would indicate that the QAR is finding and correcting problems, probably resulting in improved product quality.

(a) The criteria to identify whether or not a contractor is a problem contractor are presence on the Alert list (see paragraph IIA4), high MDR counts and serious corrective actions. Specifics are provided in Appendix H.

(b) If the contractor is "normal." The definition for ideal and negative ideal conditions are the same for all seven indicators. Ideally all indicators are three or more standard deviations below average and decreasing at rates of 3 or more standard deviations ($Z = -3$ and -3 for indicator value and rate). Negative ideal is the opposite state ($Z = +3$ and $+3$).

(c) If the contractor is a "problem" contractor, it is the QAR's job to try to improve the contractor's quality system. Therefore the rate of change of the indicators tends to be dominant or more important than the indicator values themselves. In other words, it is already recognized that there are serious quality deficiencies in the facility, so the emphasis becomes to take action to get better. For EPA, LRR, MRB, W/D and ECP indicators, ideal is a rate decrease of three or more standard deviations and negative ideal is a 3 standard deviation or more rate increase. For Corrective Action (CA), the rationale explained in paragraph IIE3c(2) results in a definition of ideal CA to be $+3$ standard deviations above normal. For problem facilities, the QAR should be issuing many corrective actions, thus preventing product quality problems. Negative ideal CA definition is when CA counts are three standard deviations or more below average. With a known problem contractor, absence of sufficient QDR activity may indicate that the

QAR is failing to assert control. Material Deficiency Reports (MDR) are the most directly linked indicator to end product quality. As such, MDR counts and not rates are felt to more reflect the product quality. Even if the other indicators are decreasing, a continued high valid MDR count is viewed as a failure of the QAR and the contractor to ensure product compliance. Thus Z values of -3 standard deviations from average are ideal for MDR's for problem contractor. Z values of +3 are negative ideal for MDR counts at problem facilities. Appendix H contains additional information on ideal and negative ideal states.

d. Calculation of overall Product Score. TOPSIS enables the analyst to mathematically combine the individual attributes, weighted by relative importance.

(1) Weight factors were developed by the SAG using SPAN [1] methodology. Weights for resident facilities chosen were EPA = .77; LRR = .77; MRB = .91; W/D = .72; ECP = .32; CA = 1.00; and MDR = .98. For nonresident facilities, the weights are EPA = .66; LRR = .98; MRB = .83; W/D = .64; ECP = .32; CA = 1.00; and MDR = .98.

(2) Overall product score is computed using the ratio of Euclidean weighted distances in 14 dimensional space (7 dimensions for problem facilities) as shown in Appendix H.

4. Total Scores. A final numerical score is computed by taking a weighted average of the program and product scores. The program score is weighted 60% and the product score was weighted 40%. Weights were provided by the SAG using SPAN methodology [1]. This total score is also called the QUEST score.

F. Report Generation. The final module of the QUEST model produces a hard copy printout detailing the monthly effectiveness scores produced by QUEST. After QUEST has computed the measures of effectiveness for all facilities in the target region during the months specified by the Program Control, an output file is created. This file is sorted by year, month, organization code, facility type, and QUEST score. This file is the data source for the report generator. The purpose of the report generator is to produce an informative, one page summary for each section and to compute average measures at various levels of the organization. Table 4 is a sample of the report. Appendix I contains further documentation.

1. Report Characteristics. The following information and corresponding values shown in Table 4 are reported.

a. Date. The month and year of the QAMIS data used to measure QUEST scores appear in the upper left corner; i.e. 7-87 representing July 1987 measurement.

Table 4
Sample Output

7 87 EFFECTIVENESS REPORT FOR SECTION A11

FSCM	GRP	RED FLAGS	PROGRAM SCORE	EPA	LRR	MRB	WVRS8 DEVS	ECF	CA	MDR	PRODUCT SCORE	TOTAL SCORE	PRIOR MONTH	PEER RATING
90454	152	C	60.0	100.0	75.0	100.0	0.0	75.0	53.9	75.0	64.0	61.6	74.8	F
56221	2	I	75.0	50.0	16.0	56.2	100.0	100.0	56.0	99.9	61.4	69.5	79.2	F
44618	353	I	60.0	56.4	63.3	75.0	75.0	75.0	36.0	75.0	61.1	60.4	68.3	F
21053	387	PQ	60.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	24.9	75.0	61.8	60.7	79.4	F
5X226	464	FG	60.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	50.0	75.0	50.0	75.0	66.3	62.5	62.5	F
1K453	601	E K	60.0	75.0	75.0	47.3	75.0	75.0	74.9	75.0	69.9	63.8	64.3	D
17621	464	G	60.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	100.0	75.0	78.6	67.4	79.4	D
1H588	519	A	80.0	75.0	50.2	75.0	75.0	75.0	18.5	75.0	56.1	70.4	84.4	F
07666	458	O	80.0	50.0	75.0	75.0	50.0	50.0	21.9	75.0	56.9	70.7	64.1	C
6Y662	462	I	80.0	73.3	71.9	75.0	75.0	75.0	35.9	75.0	64.1	73.6	57.1	F
3K710	458		100.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	39.3	75.7	63.7	C
5A517	251		100.0	50.0	50.0	62.3	50.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	40.3	76.1	75.3	C
9A180	290	C	80.0	61.3	100.0	100.0	62.5	75.0	57.3	100.0	76.6	78.6	61.5	C
2X782	458	G	80.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	91.0	75.0	77.8	79.1	91.4	C
3L775	260		100.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	100.0	75.0	8.3	75.0	59.2	83.7	90.6	B
4U716	387		100.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	50.0	75.0	68.6	87.4	87.4	C
68424	525		100.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	62.4	75.0	71.8	88.8	58.8	B
27253	363		100.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	90.0	90.0	C
8L152	581		100.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	90.0	91.4	A
23364	464		100.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	90.0	90.0	A
63939	257		100.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	90.0	90.0	A
2U569	339		100.0	75.0	100.0	75.0	100.0	75.0	74.8	75.0	79.9	92.0	92.0	B
SUBTOTALS	A11		67.5	75.0	45.5	78.1	50.0	87.5	54.9	87.4	62.7	65.5	77.0	
RESIDENT			85.0	69.5	73.0	73.0	71.9	71.3	50.3	78.8	66.4	77.5	77.1	
NONRESIDENT			73.3	73.2	54.7	76.4	57.3	82.1	53.4	84.5	63.9	69.5	77.0	
COMBINED														

b. QA Organization Code. The three alpha QA-Org Code appears in the top line and in the subtotal line following the dashed line. This data element identifies the division (first alpha), branch (second alpha) and section (third alpha). For example All represents Division A (DCASMA Atlanta), Branch 1 (Atlanta Operations), Section 1 (Marietta) within DCASR Atlanta.

c. FSCM. Identification of facilities is by FSCM. FSCM's above the blank line are resident facilities. Inactive facilities are not reported. If there were no hours expended against an active facility in a particular month, no line will appear for that month. If an asterisk (*) appears before the FSCM, the facility was identified as a "problem" facility by QUEST as described in Appendix H. QUEST limits the number of active FSCM's per section to 500 per month.

d. GRP. The peer group number is shown for each FSCM. For example, FSCM 90454 was assigned to group 152, a resident, nuclear, MIL-Q facility with 3 to 7 government QAS's in residence per Appendix F.

e. Red Flags. Individual red flags identified are shown by letter. For example, in July 1987, FSCM 90454 received three flags (C, P and Q) resulting in the following Program Score.

f. Program Score. The number of flags generated produces a Program Score in accordance with Table 2. FSCM 90454, a resident facility with less than 20 QAS's, is reported as 60% effective on its program score (a very poor rating).

g. Individual Attribute Scores. Each of the seven product related indicators are scored using the TOPSIS methodology and reported. For example, FSCM 90454 scored very high concerning EPA and MRB but scored very poorly concerning waivers and deviations. Generally speaking, individual product scores over 70% are usually above average.

h. Product Score. A TOPSIS generated "weighted average" combining the individual product indicators scores is reported. The product score of 64% for FSCM 90454 is slightly below average.

i. Total Score. Combining the program score and the product score by a 60/40 ratio respectively produces the total score. Within facility type, the sequence of FSCM's reported is in ascending order of Total Score. The QUEST rating of 61.6% for FSCM 90454 is a relatively low rating, caused primarily by the low program score.

j. Prior Month. The previous QUEST rating produced in the prior month of record is shown. For example, FSCM 90454 scored a 74.8% Total Score in June 1987. The reason for the sudden drop in ratings from June to July was the appearance of the P flag (Admin Hours) and a very large number of waivers and deviations received in July.

k. Peer Rating. In addition to the ability to compare FSCM's within sections, the users desired the ability to evaluate a FSCM against its peers DLA-wide. To simplify the comparison, a letter grade of A, B, C, D or F is assigned based on a comparison of the Total Score with a Peer Group average Total Score. Since FSCM 09454 obtained a 61.6% Total Score and because Group 152 facilities DLA-wide average 84% with a standard deviation of 7%, this facility is 3.2 standard deviations below average. This parameter equates to the letter value "F." Each peer group has its own set of average and standard deviations. Some peer groups tend to be more "ineffective" than others on the average. Thus a score of 90% for FSCM 27253 (nonresident, general, lumber and wood products, standard inspection) rates only a "C" because historically, this group has a high average (86.6%) whereas a 90% for most groups would result in a "B" or "A" rating.

2. Sectional Subtotals. Averages by Facility type were computed for each section for all percentage scores discussed in the preceding paragraph.

a. Resident. The resident subtotal is the weighted average of resident facilities reported during the month of record at the section. The weight assigned is roughly proportional to the size of the facility measured by the number of government QASs. The relative weights assigned are 0 - 2 QASs = 1.0; 3-7 QASs = 4.0; 8-20 QASs = 9.0 and over 20 QASs = 25.0.

b. Nonresident. A simple average is computed for all scores for all nonresident facilities within the section.

c. Combined. The weighted overall average for all facilities is computed. Individual nonresident facilities are weighted at 0.2 (5 nonresident facilities equals one small resident facility).

3. Higher Level Averages. Scores are also averaged at the branch, division and regional levels by accumulating individual facility scores at each level using the same weighting factors used to compute sectional averages. In the report, the branch averages appear at the end of the last section of the branch. Likewise, the division averages appear at the end of the last branch. The regional averages are found on the last page of the report for the month of record.

III. VALIDATION. The SAG decided that it was necessary to verify that the QUEST model produces reasonably reliable indicators of effectiveness. Unfortunately, there are no measures of effectiveness that are currently being used to compare against the QUEST results. Therefore, validation was attempted by comparing the model with expert opinion. Questionnaires were sent to QA Program Experts at all echelons from Headquarters DLA down to section chiefs in DCASRs ATL, CHI and STL. Each echelon was asked to evaluate the effectiveness and effectiveness trend of each subordinate activity on scales of 0-100. Questionnaire results were converted to ordinal rankings. These rankings were compared with the corresponding QUEST rankings using a statistical technique called the Spearman Rank Correlation Test [3].

A. Initial comparisons were mostly favorable but several instances of high disagreement between model and expert were observed. Through a process of follow-up talks with experts, questionnaire clarification, model changes and revalidation, the revised results of the tests are shown in Table 5. The major factors in disagreement found were misinterpretation of the questionnaire and the use of data external to QAMIS by the expert to evaluate effectiveness.

Table 5

AVERAGE CORRELATION OF QUEST TO EXPERTS

Spearman Rank Correlation-R

<u>Expert</u>	<u>Sub Org Evaluated</u>	<u>Avg # of Subs</u>	<u>Avg Relative Eff R</u>	<u>Prob of Coincidental Correlation</u>	<u>Avg Trend R</u>	<u>Prob of Coincidental Correlation</u>
DLA-Q	DCASR	5	.500	16%	.600	12%
DCASR's	Divisions	9	.366	13%	.265	22%
Divisions	Branches	5	.485	16%	.443	19%
Branches	Sections	5	.267	30%	.300	27%
Section	Facilities	15	.441	5%	.265	16%
Average		8	.412	13%	.375	15%

B. If the model produced the same ranking of subordinates as the expert, the R values shown would be +1.0. If the model exactly inverted the expert's rankings, R would be -1.0. A correlation of zero implies no correlation, neither favorable or contrary. Whether or not a given value of R is significant depends on the number of items ranked. For example, a R value achieved by ranking 5 DCASRs yielding R = .5 could occur by coincidence 16% of the time. The same .5 R value achieved by ranking 9 DCASRs could only occur by coincidence about 7% of the time.

C. The correlation with expert opinion shown in Table 5, although not extremely high, is consistently positive and consistent through the echelons of the organization. In several cases, the experts indicated that they had more confidence in the model than their own assessments.

IV. BENEFITS. The SAG was asked to provide a list of potential benefits of implementing QUEST at various levels of the organization. Results are shown in Table 6. In summary, QUEST provides measures of QA effectiveness that are currently not available. These measures are systematic and informative and they provide QA personnel with insight regarding potential problems and trends for early resolution. QUEST could reduce the burden of first line supervisors and above concerning review of QAMIS data and the burden of Quality Data Evaluation for some QARs.

Table 6

POTENTIAL BENEFITS OF QUEST

For Section Chiefs

1. Provides a quantifiable measure of effectiveness of the QARS application of CQAP.
2. Provides a quantifiable measure of contractor effectiveness.
3. Concise statistical summary of QAMIS data. Should result in less time spent reviewing QAMIS printouts.
4. Helps identify problem areas for staff assistance and training needs.
5. Resource allocation tool. Could be used to justify requests for additional resources.
6. Tool for new supervisors to get oriented.
7. Facilitates comparisons within section and allows visibility on how section compares with peers DLA-wide.
8. Trend becomes more visible.

For Branch Chiefs

1. All of the above.
2. Provides a means to validate FLS reviews.
3. Provides information on individual FSCMs in a concise form.
4. Provides an objective means to compare section performance.

For Division Chiefs

1. All of the above. *
2. Supports decision on where to provide staff support and audits.
3. Vehicle of communication with other functional areas. QAMIS data is in a form that non-QA personnel can relate to.
4. Assists and validates Pre-Award Surveys. Could result in more desk audits.

For Regional Staff

1. All of the above. *
2. Determine where policy guidance and clarification needed.
3. Identifies areas needed for new training programs.
4. Identifies commodity related problems for corrective action.

For DLA-O Staff

1. All of the above. *
2. Identifies areas for Management Reviews.

* Use of QUEST by high level managers for some of the beneficial applications of lower level managers could be a negative benefit of QUEST. Section and Branch Chiefs (as well as brainstorming team members during summer 1986 meetings) have repeatedly warned that they are apprehensive that QUEST will be used to micromanage CQAP. QUEST could be a burden on the lower level managers if they have to respond to frequent inquiries about specific effectiveness problems on a monthly basis.

V. CONCLUSIONS

A. The QUEST model measures the effectiveness of QA as defined in this study. The model produces both detailed and summary level measures from indicators available in the QAMIS.

B. The QUEST model is valid. It was developed based extensively on input from experts and has been successfully tested.

C. The QUEST model has significant potential benefits. It provides the manager with new and useful information. QUEST could improve the productivity of QA Supervisors and could ease the Quality Data Evaluation burden on some QARs. However, if QUEST is used by managers at high levels to micro-manage or to burden lower level managers with inquiries, it may do more harm than good.

D. The QUEST model will require periodic updates. Significant policy changes, changes to QAMIS, new regions using Phase II and general trends could cause certain portions of QUEST to be out-of-date.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS AND IMPLEMENTATION

A. It is recommended that DLA-Q approve the SAG plan to implement QUEST on a trial basis at one or more Phase II regions for a four to six month test. This test will require assistance from the DLA Systems Automation Center, DSAC. If the QUEST model is determined to be cost effective, by the SAG, then further implementation should follow:

1. All Phase II DCASRs should implement QUEST immediately.
2. DCASRs BOS, LA, NY and PHI should implement QUEST six months following Phase II conversion.
3. A Systems Change Request should be initiated to DSAC to incorporate (reprogram) QUEST into QAMIS. Outputs from QUEST should become a part of the QAMIS performance history file in the future.
4. The QAMIS element called Performance Indicator (PI) should be renamed Productivity Indicator to avoid confusion with QUEST.
5. If QUEST is implemented, managers must avoid a natural tendency to abuse the tool.

B. It is recommended that DLA-LO:

1. Continue to support the QUEST model until a transition to DSAC can be made.
2. Assist DLA-Q in testing QUEST in future installations.

C. The new QAMIS offers opportunities for further analysis of CQAP. It is recommended that further research be sponsored in the following areas:

1. Develop a model, which uses the QUEST process, such as stratification, problem facility identification, etc., to analyze efficiency measures.

2. Establish relationships between resources, efficiency and effectiveness. Using historical data, determine the marginal effectiveness associated with varying workloads and resources.

3. Develop CQAP guidelines which optimize effectiveness. For example, for a given grouping of facilities, the percentage of time allocated to CQAP elements that achieves the highest QUEST scores could be used by QARs to decide the appropriate balance between Planning, PE and PVI.

Appendix A

Study Advisory Group Members

Full Time Members

<u>Name</u>	<u>Organization</u>
Mr. Ronald DiPadova	DLA-QR
Mr. Richard Zerilli	DLA-QR
Mr. Jerry Andrews	DCASR-ATL-Q
Mr. Silvio Pontarelli	DCASR-CHI-Q
Mr. Keith Morrison	DCASR-STL-Q
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Other Participants

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Mr. Robert Schmitt	DLA-QR
Ms. Dawn Lyon	DLA-QR
CDR John Thompson, USN	DCASR-ATL-Q
Mr. Joseph Jones	DCASR-ATL-Q
Mr. Al Gunsel	DCASR-CHI-Q

Appendix B

Record Layouts

	<u>Page</u>
Performance History File	B-2 - B-7
Facility Profile File	B-8 - B-9
MDR Input File	B-10

DATA ELEMENT FIELD NAMES

PERFORMANCE HISTORY FILE

DASC-D DATA NAMES

DCASR
ORGANIZATION
FSCM
TYPE FACILITY
PRIMARY COMMODITY
PRIMARY PROVISION
REPORTING DATE
PLANNING HOURS
LOTS INSPECTED
LOTS REJECTED
UNITS INSPECTED
UNITS DEFECTIVE
INSPECTION HOURS
PE LOCATIONS EVALUATED
PE HOURS
PROCEDURES REVIEWED
PROCEDURE REVIEW HOURS
QDR TYPE A
QDR TYPE B
QDR TYPE C
QDR TYPE D
QDR TYPE E
TOTAL QDR HOURS
TRAVEL HOURS
TRAINING HOURS
SUPPLEMENTAL HOURS
FMS DOLLARS SHIPPED
FMS HOURS
ADMINISTRATIVE HOURS
NUMBER OF SHIPMENTS
NUMBER OF WAIVER DEVIATION
WAIVER DEVIATION HOURS
INTENSIFIED INSPECT HOURS
REINSPECTION HOURS
NONRESIDENT VISITS

COLUMBUS INPUT SCREEN NAMES

DCASR-CD
QA-ORG-CD
FSCM
TY-FAC-CD
QA-CMDTY-CD-P
QA-PVN-CD-P
RPT-MTH-YR
PLNG-HRS
LOTS-INSP-CNT
LOTS-REJ-CNT
UNITS-INSP
UNITS-FND-DFCT
PROD-INSP-HRS
PROC-EVAL-LOC-EVAL
PROC-EVAL-HRS
PROC-RVU
PROC-RVU-HRS
QDR-TY-A
QDR-TY-B
QDR-TY-C
QDR-TY-D
QDR-TY-E
TOT-QDR-HRS
TRVL-HRS
TRNG-HRS
SUPPL-HRS-AVAIL
FMS-DOL-SHPD
FMS-HRS
ADMIN-SPT-HRS
SHI-CNT
WAVR-DEVN-CNT
WAVR-DEVN-PRS
INTSFD-PROD-INSP-HRS
RINSPCTN-HRS
NON-RSDNT-VST-CNT

MRB HOURS
 ECP REVIEWED
 ECP REVIEW HOURS
 MDR HOURS
 PCO VISITS
 CONTRACTOR MEETING
 OUT PO REVIEWED
 TOTAL MRB
 OUT PO HOURS
 PCO REQUESTS
 CAO REQUESTS
 AVAILABLE MANHOURS
 PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
 SYSTEM INDICATOR
 ESTIMATED PROCESS AVERAGE
 LOTS REJECTED RATIO
 VOLUME FACTOR
 CONTRACTS RECEIVED
 CONTRACTS COMPLETED
 DOLLAR VAL RECEIVED
 CUR MONTH DOLLARS SHIPPED
 CONTRACTS TYPE A RECEIVED
 CONTRACTS TYPE B RECEIVED
 CONTRACTS OTHER RECEIVED
 QALI RECEIVED DATE
 QALI RESCINDED DATE
 MDR RECEIVED
 CONTRACTS TYPE A ONHAND
 CONTRACTS TYPE B ONHAND
 CONTRACTS OTHER ONHAND
 UNDELIVERED DOLLARS
 NON QAR QDRS
 HOURS OVER REQUEST
 NUMBER OVER REQUEST
 DOLLARS OVER REQUEST
 UNITS NOTINSPECTED
 LOCATIONS NOTEVALUATED
 PE ELEMENTS NOTEVALUATED
 PE ELEMENTS EVALUATED

MRB-HRS
 ECP-RVU
 ECP-HRS
 MDR-ACTN-HRS
 PCO-VST
 CONTRR-MTG-HRS
 OUTGNG-PO-RVUD
 TOT-MRB
 OUTGNG-PO-RVU-HRS
 PCO-ACTN-RQST
 CAO-ACTN-RQST
 AVAIL-MANHR
 PFMC-IND
 SYS-IND
 EST-PROC-AVG
 LOTS-REJ-RATIO
 VOL-FCTR
 CONTR-CNT-RCVD
 CONTR-CNT-CMPL
 DV-RCVD
 DV-SHPD-CURR-MTH
 CONTR-CNT-QA-PVN-A
 CONTR-CNT-QA-PVN-B
 CONTR-CNT-OTH
 CONTR-CNT-QA-RMK42
 CONTR-CNT-QA-RMK46
 MDR-RCVD
 CONTR-CNT-OH-CNT-PVN-A
 CONTR-CNT-OH-CNT-PVN-B
 CONTR-CNT-OH-OTH
 UNDEL-DOL-BAL
 QDR-NQAR
 HRS-OVR-RQST
 NO-OVR-RQST
 DOL-OVR-RQST
 NO-PVI-SMPL
 PE-LOC-NOTEVAL
 PE-ELMTS-NOTEVAL
 PE-ELMTS-EVAL

NEW LAYOUT - HAS LARGER FIELD SIZES

PAGE 1 OF 4

RECORD LAYOUT						
PROGRAM TITLE		PREPARED BY		DATE		
DLA-Q HQ; QA DATABASE		DLA-QRS		10CT85		
PROGRAM NUMBER	FILE NAME	TYPE LABEL				
	"PH" PERFORMANCE HISTORY					
RECORD TYPE (Check One)		LABEL	RECORD SIZE	BLOCKING FACTOR		
<input type="checkbox"/> CARD <input type="checkbox"/> TAPE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISK						
FIELD NAME/DESCRIPTION	NUMBER OF BYTES	FIELD LOCATION		PICTURE	USAGE	
		FROM	TO			
* DCASR - CD	6AN	1	6	6AN		
* RA-CRG-CD	3AN	7	9	3AN		
* FSCM	6AN	10	15	6AN		
* TY-FAC-CD	1A	16	16	1A		
* QA-CMDTY-CD-P	2AN	17	18	2AN		
* QA-PVN-CD-P	1A	19	19	1A		
* RPT-MTH-YR	4N	20	23	4N		
PLNG--HRS	4N	24	27	4N		
LOTS-INSP-CNT	4N	28	31	4N		
LOTS-RET-CNT	4N	32	35	4N		
UNITS-INSP	6N	36	41	6N		
UNITS-FND-DECT	4N	42	45	4N		
PRCD-INSP-HRS	4N	46	49	4N		
PRCC-EVAL-LOC-EVAL	3N	50	52	3N		
PRCC-EVAL-HRS	4N	53	56	4N		
PRCC-RVU	3N	57	59	3N		
PRCC-RVU-HRS	4N	60	63	4N		
QDR-TY-A	3N	64	66	3N		
QDR-TY-B	2N	67	68	2N		
QDR-TY-C	2N	69	70	2N		
QDR-TY-D	1N	71	71	1N		
QDR-TY-E	1N	72	72	1N		
TCT-QDR-HRS	4N	73	76	4N		

DSC FORM 177
APR 72

EDITION OF JUL 71 MAY BE USED UNTIL EXHAUSTED

RECORD LAYOUT						
PROGRAM TITLE			PREPARED BY		DATE	
PROGRAM NUMBER		FILE NAME			TYPE LABEL	
RECORD TYPE (Check One)			LABEL		RECORD SIZE	BLOCKING FACTOR
<input type="checkbox"/> CARD <input type="checkbox"/> TAPE <input type="checkbox"/> DISK						
FIELD NAME/DESCRIPTION		NUMBER OF BYTES	FIELD LOCATION		PICTURE	USAGE
			FROM	TO		
TRVL-HRS		4 N	77	80	4N	
TRNG-HRS		4 N	81	84	4N	
SUPPL-HRS-AVAIL		4 N	85	88	4N	
FMS-DCL-SHPD		10 N	89	98	10N	
FMS-HRS		4 N	99	102	4N	
ADMIN-SPT-HRS		4 N	103	106	4N	
SHP-CNT		4 N	107	110	4N	
WAVR-DEVN-CNT		2 N	111	112	2N	
WAVR-DEVN-HRS		4 N	113	116	4N	
INTSFD-PRCD-INSP-HRS		3 N	117	119	3 N	
RINSPCTN-HRS		3 N	120	122	3 N	
NON-RSDNT-VST-CNT		2 N	123	124	2N	
MRB-HRS		4 N	125	128	4N	
ECP-RVU		3 N	129	131	3N	
ECP-HRS		4 N	132	135	4N	
MDR-ACTN-HRS		4 N	136	139	4N	
PCO-VST		2 N	140	141	2N	
CONTRR-MTG-HRS		4 N	142	145	4N	
OUTGNG-PO-AVUD		3 N	146	148	3 N	
TDT-MRB		4 N	149	152	4N	
OUTGNG-PO-RVU-HRS		3 N	153	155	3 N	
PCO-ACTN-RGST		2 N	156	157	2N	
CAU-ACTN-RGST		2 N	158	159	2N	

RECORD LAYOUT						
PROGRAM TITLE			PREPARED BY		DATE	
PROGRAM NUMBER		FILE NAME			TYPE LABEL	
RECORD TYPE (Check One)			LABEL		RECORD SIZE	BLOCKING FACTOR
<input type="checkbox"/> CARD <input type="checkbox"/> TAPE <input type="checkbox"/> DISK						
FIELD NAME/DESCRIPTION		NUMBER OF BYTES	FIELD LOCATION		PICTURE	USAGE
			FROM	TO		
AVAIL-MFNHR		5 N	160	164	5 N	
PFMC-IND		5 N	165	169	999.99	
SYS-IND		5 N	170	174	999.99	
EST-PRCC-AVG		5 N	175	179	999.99	
LOTS-REJ-RATIO		5 N	180	184	999.99	
VOL-FCTR		5 N	185	189	999.99	
CONTR-CNT-RCVD		6 N	190	195	6 N	
CONTR-CNT-CMPL		6 N	196	201	6 N	
DV-RCVD		12 N	202	213	12 N	
DV-SHPD-CURR-MTH		12 N	214	225	12 N	
CONTR-CNT-QA-PVN-A		6 N	226	231	6 N	
CONTR-CNT-QA-PVN-B		6 N	232	237	6 N	
CONTR-CNT-OTH		6 N	238	243	6 N	
CONTR-CNT-QA-RMK 42		6 N	244	249	6 N	
CONTR-CNT-QA-RMK 46		6 N	250	255	6 N	
MDR-RCVD		4 N	256	259	4 N	
CONTR-CNT-CH-CNT-PVN-A		6 N	260	265	6 N	
CONTR-CNT-CH-CNT-PVN-B		6 N	266	271	6 N	
CONTR-CNT-CH-OTH		6 N	272	277	6 N	
UNDEL-DCL-BAL		12 N	278	289	12 N	
QDR-NQAR		2 N	290	291	2 N	
HRS-CVR-RQST		3 N	292	294	3 N	
NC-CVR-RQST		4 N	295	298	4 N	

DATA ELEMENT FIELD NAMES

FACILITY PROFILE FILE

DASC-D DATA NAMES

DCASR
ORGANIZATION
FSCM
TYPE FACILITY
PRIMARY COMMODITY
PRIMARY PROVISION
CONTRACTOR QA PERS
CONTRACTOR PROD PERS
NUMBER PE LOCATIONS
GOVERNMENT QA PERS
OPERATION TYPE
MILEAGE
SPECIAL PROGRAM
TYPE EQUIPMENT
SPECIAL PROCESS
PE ELEMENT
CONTRACTOR QA INSPECTION
GOVT VERIFICATION
SKILL AREA
PRIME CONTRACTOR CNTL SUBS

COLUMBUS INPUT SCREEN NAMES

DCASR-CD
QA-ORG-CD
FSCM
TY-FAC-CD
QA-CMDTY-CD
QA-PVN-CD-P
NO-CONTRR-QA
CONTRR-PROD
NO-PROC-EVAL-LOC
NO-GOVT-QA
OPER-TY-CD
MILGE
SPCL-QA-PGM
TY-EQUIP
SPCL-PROCS
PROC-EVAL-EL
TY-CONTRR-INSP-EFRT
GOVT-VERFN
SKL-AREA-CD
PRI-CNTRL-SUBS

QAMIS

INCLUDES 1 NEW PLANT & EXPANDED 20-EC PAGE 1 OF 1

RECORD LAYOUT						
PROGRAM TITLE DLA-Q HQ QA DATABASE			PREPARED BY R. DIPACNA		DATE 10-1-85	
PROGRAM NUMBER		FILE NAME FACILITY PROFILE DATA (NPPS)			TYPE LABEL	
RECORD TYPE (Check One) <input type="checkbox"/> CARD <input type="checkbox"/> TAPE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISK			LABEL		RECORD SIZE	
BLOCKING FACTOR						
FIELD NAME/DESCRIPTION	NUMBER OF BYTES	FIELD LOCATION		PICTURE	USAGE	
		FROM	TO			
TY-ASR-CD	6	1	6	6AN		
QA-CRG-CD	3	7	9	3AN		
FSCM	6	10	15	6AN		
TY-FAC-CD	1	16	16	1A		
QA-CMDTY-CD-P	2	17	18	2AN		
QA-PVN-CD-P	1	19	19	1A		
NO-CONTRR-QA	4	20	23	4N		
CONTRR-PROD	5	24	28	5N		
NO-PROC-EVAL-LOC	3	29	31	3N		
NO-GOVT-QA	2	32	33	2N		
OPER-TY-CD	2	34	35	2A		
MILGE	3	36	38	3N		
SPCL-QA-PGM	6	39	44	6AN		
TY-EQUIP	3	45	47	3A		
SPCL-PROCS	32	48	79	32AN		
PROC-EVAL-EL	80	80	159	80A		
TY-CONTRR-INSP-EFRT	3	160	162	3A		
GOVT-VERFN	4	163	166	4A		
SKL-AREA-CD	5	167	171	5A		
PRI-CNTRL-SUBS	1	172	172	1A		

DSC FORM 177
APR 72

EDITION OF JUL 71 MAY BE USED UNTIL EXHAUSTED

PAGE 1 OF 1		FILE/RECORD LAYOUT FORM		DATE 21 OCT 1986	
FILE NAME ZS. QAMDEV		FILE INDEX NO		RECORD SIZE 90	
BLOCK SIZE 90		BANNED Y OR N			
1	000-000	1	000-000	1	000-000
2	000-000	2	000-000	2	000-000
3	000-000	3	000-000	3	000-000
4	000-000	4	000-000	4	000-000
5	000-000	5	000-000	5	000-000
6	000-000	6	000-000	6	000-000
7	000-000	7	000-000	7	000-000
8	000-000	8	000-000	8	000-000
9	000-000	9	000-000	9	000-000
10	000-000	10	000-000	10	000-000
11	000-000	11	000-000	11	000-000
12	000-000	12	000-000	12	000-000
13	000-000	13	000-000	13	000-000
14	000-000	14	000-000	14	000-000
15	000-000	15	000-000	15	000-000
16	000-000	16	000-000	16	000-000
17	000-000	17	000-000	17	000-000
18	000-000	18	000-000	18	000-000
19	000-000	19	000-000	19	000-000
20	000-000	20	000-000	20	000-000
21	000-000	21	000-000	21	000-000
22	000-000	22	000-000	22	000-000
23	000-000	23	000-000	23	000-000
24	000-000	24	000-000	24	000-000
25	000-000	25	000-000	25	000-000
26	000-000	26	000-000	26	000-000
27	000-000	27	000-000	27	000-000
28	000-000	28	000-000	28	000-000
29	000-000	29	000-000	29	000-000
30	000-000	30	000-000	30	000-000
31	000-000	31	000-000	31	000-000
32	000-000	32	000-000	32	000-000
33	000-000	33	000-000	33	000-000
34	000-000	34	000-000	34	000-000
35	000-000	35	000-000	35	000-000
36	000-000	36	000-000	36	000-000
37	000-000	37	000-000	37	000-000
38	000-000	38	000-000	38	000-000
39	000-000	39	000-000	39	000-000
40	000-000	40	000-000	40	000-000
41	000-000	41	000-000	41	000-000
42	000-000	42	000-000	42	000-000
43	000-000	43	000-000	43	000-000
44	000-000	44	000-000	44	000-000
45	000-000	45	000-000	45	000-000
46	000-000	46	000-000	46	000-000
47	000-000	47	000-000	47	000-000
48	000-000	48	000-000	48	000-000
49	000-000	49	000-000	49	000-000
50	000-000	50	000-000	50	000-000

Appendix C

MDR Processor

	<u>Page</u>
Description of MDR Process	C-2 - C-3
Utility to Produce Flat MDR File	C-4
Fortran Code	C-5 - C-14

"Valid" MDR's are defined as all MDR's that are completed (Action Code "F"), not for information only (Priority Code = 5) and deficiency is attributable to CQAP (Defect codes = A through M). Reopened and reclosed MDR's are not counted as new valid MDR's, but some of the data from the reopened MDR is moved to the original MDR. For example, if upon reinvestigation, the defect code changes from "U" to "A," the original MDR record will become "valid." The days to close a reopened MDR are added to the days to close the original MDR.

Because there is a time gap associated with CQA actions and MDR receipt, consideration is given to the approximate "age" of the MDR. "Age" represents an estimate of time interval from ship date to MDR receipt date. An MDR for a recent contract carries more weight than a MDR for a five year old contract because the CQA conditions that resulted in the recent contract's MDR probably still exist whereas "old" MDR's probably were caused by conditions that have since been corrected. Age is computed by the MDR processor by subtracting the contract year (from the contract number) from the year the MDR was received. For MDR's with missing or invalid contract numbers, the age is assumed to be 0. Weighting factors were provided by the Study Advisory Group (SAG) using the Social Participatory Allocative Network (SPAN) Technique [1] to elicit expert opinions. A list of Study Advisory Group Members is provided in Appendix C. Results are given in Table C-1.

Table C-1

MDR WEIGHTING FACTORS

Age of MDR (Yr)	Weight
0 - 1	1.00
2	.82
3	.47
4	.18
5 +	.00

The MDR processor creates an MDR record sorted by FSCM by year received by month received in ascending order. The module sums the weighted number of valid MDR's received during the month by the FSCM and computes the average days to close the MDR.

For example, suppose a facility received five MDR's in a particular month as shown in Table C-2. The MDR processor would:

1. exclude the first and third MDR because of "invalid" action code and defect code respectively.

2. replace the contract number in the second MDR with the contract number shown in the reopened MDR and add the days to close the reopened MDR to the original MDR. Delete reopened MDR.

3. convert the Julian Date to month-year format.

4. compute the weighted number of MDR's and compute the average day to close. The record created for the FSCM would show for the month and year (01, 87) a weighted MDR count of $1.00 + .47 = 1.47$ and an average day to close of $((30 + 14) + (40)) / 2 = 42$ days.

Table C-2

EXAMPLE OF MDR FILE

FSCM	RCN	PRI	DATE	ACT	DEF	DAYS	CONTRACT
ABCDE	SXXXXA870001	4	87002	A	D		DLAXXX84
ABCDE	SXXXXA870027	4	87007	F	A	30	Unknown
ABCDE	SXXXXA870063	4	87013	F	U	72	FXXXXX81
ABCDE	SXXXXA875027*	4	87110	F	A	14	DAAXXX86
ABCDE	SXXXXA870090	4	87027	F	B	40	NXXXXX84

* Reopened 870027

Because of FORTRAN limitations, there are limits on the MDR file that is accessed. The number of MDR's must not exceed:

1. 100,000 total MDR's.
2. 5,000 "valid" MDR's.
3. 100 "valid" MDR per FSCM per month.

JCL TO PROCESS TAPE

//ZSHDRV	JOB 2215, *QAMDR TAPE FILE *, CLASS=C, MSGLEVEL=(1,1),	00020002
//	TYPRUN=HOLD,	00030000
//	MSGCLASS=X	00040000
//*		00060000
//STEP1 EXEC	PGM=IEBGENER	00160002
//SYSPRINT DD	SYSOUT=*	00170000
//SYSUT1 DD	DSN=FSA.QAMDR.YP21, DISP=SHR	00180002
//*****	COPY OF QAMDR.YP21 (DATABASE)	
//SYSUT2 DD	DSN=ZS.QAMDRV, DISP=(,CATLG),	00190002
//*****	NEW QAMDR FILE	
//	UNIT=DISK, SPACE=(TRK,(100,50),RLSE),	00200002
//	DCB=(LRECL=90,BLKSIZE=90,RECFM=FB)	00210002
//SYSIN DD *		00220000
GENERATE	MAXFIDS=15	
RECORD	FIELD=(2,124,,1),	C00240003
	FIELD=(5,136,,4),	C00250003
	FIELD=(12,43,,10),	C00260003
	FIELD=(1,272,,23),	C00270003
	FIELD=(15,2,,25),	C00280003
	FIELD=(1,89,,31),	C00290003
	FIELD=(1,79,,33),	C00300003
	FIELD=(1,261,,35),	C00310003
	FIELD=(3,150,,37),	C00320003
	FIELD=(1,273,,41),	C00330003
	FIELD=(1,270,,43),	C00340002
	FIELD=(4,30,,45),	C0340002
	FIELD=(15,162,,50),	C00340002
	FIELD=(2,233,,66),	C00340002
	FIELD=(17,186,,69)	00340002
//*		00350002
//*****	TAPE CREATED BELOW *****	00041000
//STEP7 EXEC	PGM=UTC123	00090000
//SYSUT1 DD	DSN=ZS.QAMDRV, DISP=SHR	00100001
//*****	NEW QAMDR FILE	
//SYSUT2 DD	DSN=DCASR.CLE.MDR, DISP=(,KEEP), UNIT=TAPE,	00130001
//	DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=90,BLKSIZE=90),	00140001
//	LABEL=(,SL,RFTPD=5)	00141001
//SYSPRINT DD	SYSOUT=*	00150000
//SYSIN DD	DUMMY	00160000
COPY 1=SYSUT1,0=SYSUT2		00170000
//*		00180000

```

//GOREG0603 JOB (GORE,GOR), 'BROOKS', CLASS=1, MSGCLASS=X
//
//STEP1 EXEC FORTVCG,FVREGN=2500K,GOREGN=2000K,
//      PARM,GO=LET,NORES,EP=MAIN,SIZE=500000
//FORT.SYSIN DD *
CHARACTER*3 FIL1,M03
CHARACTER*5 FSCM1
CHARACTER*1 FIL2,FIL4,FIL5,FIL6,FRCN,FPRI,FAC,FDEF
CHARACTER*12 FIL3
CHARACTER*2 VR,FY
CHARACTER*11 FIL7
CHARACTER*4 FDAY1
CHARACTER*26 FIL8
CHARACTER*14 FIL9
FORMAT(A3,A3,A1,A1,A12,A1,A1,A3,A3,A1,A1,A1,A1,A4,A26,A2,A14)
1  READ(1,1,END=3) FIL1,FSCM1,FIL2,FRCN,FIL3,FPRI,
2  FIL4,VR,M03,FIL5,FAC,FIL6,FDEF,
3  FIL7,FDAY1,FIL8,FY,FIL9
4  IF (FRCN.EQ.'S') THEN
5  IF ((FY.LT.'00') OR (FY.GT.'99')) FY=VR
6  IF ((FPRI.NE.'') AND (FPRI.NE.'O')) AND
7  (((FY.GE.'80') AND (FY.LE.'89')) OR ((FY.GE.'75') AND
8  (FY.LE.'79')))) THEN
9  WRITE(2,1) FIL1,FSCM1,FIL2,FRCN,FIL3,FPRI,
10 FIL4,VR,M03,FIL5,FAC,FIL6,FDEF,
11 FIL7,FDAY1,FIL8,FY,FIL9
12 ENDIF
13 ENDOF
14 GO TO 2
15 END
//
//GO.FTO1FOO1 DD DSN=GOR.GROVER.MORSTL.TEMP,
//      DISP=SHR
//GO.FTO2FOO1 DD DSN=GOR.BROOKS.STL.MORTEMP1,
//      DISP=(,PASS),
//      DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=90,BLKSIZE=18000),
//      UNIT=3380,SPACE=(CYL,(1,1),RLSE),
//      VOL=SER=000001
//GO.FTO6FOO1 DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSOUT DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSUDUMP DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//
//STEP2 EXEC PGM=IERRC000
//SORTL1B DD DSN=SYS1.SORTLIB.DISP=SHR
//SYSUDUMP DD SYSOUT=*
//SORTNSQ DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSOUT DD SYSOUT=*
//SORTIN DD DSN=GOR.BROOKS.STL.MORTEMP1,
//      DISP=OLD
//SORTOUT DD DSN=GOR.BROOKS.STL.MORTEMP2,
//      DISP=(,PASS),
//      UNIT=3380,
//      DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=90,BLKSIZE=18000),
//      SPACE=(TRK,(15,1),RLSE),
//      VOL=SER=000001
//SORTWKO1 DD UNIT=WORKD,SPACE=(TRK,10)
//SORTWKO2 DD UNIT=WORKD,SPACE=(TRK,10)
//SORTWKO3 DD UNIT=WORKD,SPACE=(TRK,10)
//SYSIN DD *
SORT FIELDS=(10,8,CH,A,19,3,CH,A,18,1,CH,A)
//

```

```

//STEP3 EXEC FORTVCG, FVREGN=2500K, COREGN=2000K,
//PORT SYSIN DD *

```

```

CHARACTER*10 FIL(2)
CHARACTER*7 CNBRA(2)
CHARACTER*1 CNBRB(2)
CHARACTER*3 CNBRC(2)
CHARACTER*1 FIL2(2)
CHARACTER*1 PRI(2)
CHARACTER*1 FIL3(2)
CHARACTER*2 YR(2)
CHARACTER*3 MO3(2)
CHARACTER*1 FIL4(2)
CHARACTER*1 FAC(2)
CHARACTER*1 FIL5(2)
CHARACTER*1 FDEF(2)
CHARACTER*11 FIL6(2)
CHARACTER*11 FIL7(2)
CHARACTER*16 FIL7A(2)
CHARACTER*10 FIL7B(2)
CHARACTER*2 FY(2)
CHARACTER*14 FIL8(2)
FORMAT(A10,A7,A1,A3,A1,A1,A1,A2,A3,A1,A1,A1,A1)
READ(1,1,END=5) FIL(1),CNBRA(1),CNBRB(1),CNBRC(1),FIL2(1),
+PRI(1),FIL3(1),YR(1),MO3(1),FIL4(1),FAC(1),FIL5(1),FDEF(1),
+FIL6(1),FAYS(1),FIL7(1),FIL7A(1),CNBRB(2),CNBRC(2),FIL2(2),
+FIL3(2),YR(2),MO3(2),FIL4(2),FAC(2),FIL5(2),FDEF(2),
+PRI(2),FIL6(2),FIL7(2),FIL7A(2),FIL7B(2),FY(2),FIL8(2)
+FIL6(2),FAYS(2),FIL7A(2),FIL7B(2),AND (CNBRC(1)EQCNBRC(2))) THEN
IF (CNBRA(1)EQCNBRA(2)) AND (CNBRC(1)EQCNBRC(2)) THEN
FAYS(1)=FAYS(1)+FAYS(2)
CNBRB(1)=CNBRB(2)
PRI(1)=PRI(2)
FAC(1)=FAC(2)
FDEF(1)=FDEF(2)
FY(1)=FY(2)
IF (FIL1(1).LE. ) FIL1(1)=FIL1(2)
IF (FIL2(1).LE. ) FIL2(1)=FIL2(2)
IF (FIL3(1).LE. ) FIL3(1)=FIL3(2)
IF (FIL4(1).LE. ) FIL4(1)=FIL4(2)
IF (FIL5(1).LE. ) FIL5(1)=FIL5(2)
IF (FIL6(1).LE. ) FIL6(1)=FIL6(2)
IF (FIL7A(1).LE. ) FIL7A(1)=FIL7A(2)
IF (FIL7B(1).LE. ) FIL7B(1)=FIL7B(2)
IF (FIL8(1).LE. ) FIL8(1)=FIL8(2)
GOTO 2
ENDIF
WRITE(2,1) FIL(1),CNBRA(1),CNBRB(1),CNBRC(1),FIL2(1),
+PRI(1),FIL3(1),YR(1),MO3(1),FIL4(1),FAC(1),FIL5(1),
+FOEF(1),FIL6(1),FAYS(1),FIL7A(1),FIL7B(1),FY(1),FIL8(1)
FIL1(1)=FIL1(2)
CNBRA(1)=CNBRA(2)
CNBRB(1)=CNBRB(2)
CNBRC(1)=CNBRC(2)
FIL2(1)=FIL2(2)
PRI(1)=PRI(2)
FIL3(1)=FIL3(2)
YR(1)=YR(2)
MO3(1)=MO3(2)
FIL4(1)=FIL4(2)
FAC(1)=FAC(2)
FIL5(1)=FIL5(2)
FDEF(1)=FDEF(2)
FIL6(1)=FIL6(2)

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00640004
00650004
00660004
00670004
00680004
00690004
00700004
00710004
00720004
00730004
00740004
00750004
00760004
00770004
00780004
00790004
00800004
00810004
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01290004

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01810004
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01830004
01840004
01850004
01860004
01870004
01880004
01890004
01900004
01910004
01920004
01930004
01940004
01950004

```
FOAYS(1)=FOAYS(2)
FILTA(1)=FILTA(2)
FILTB(1)=FILTB(2)
FY(1)=FY(2)
FILB(1)=FILB(2)
GOTO 2
WRITE(2,1) FIL(1),CMBA(1),CNBB(1),CMBC(1),FIL2(1),
+PRI(1),FIL3(1),YR(1),MOJ(1),FIL4(1),FAC(1),FIL5(1),
+POEF(1),FIL6(1),FOAYS(1),FIL7A(1),FIL7B(1),FY(1),FILB(1)
END
```

```
//GO.FTOIFOO! DO DSN-GOR.BROOKS.STL.MORTEMP2.
//GO.FTOIFOO! DISP=OLD
//GO.FTO2FOO! DO DSN-GOR.BROOKS.STL.MORTEMP3.
//GO.FTO2FOO! DISP=(,PASS)
//DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=90,BLKSIZE=18000).
//UNIT=3380,SPACE=(CYL,(1,1),RLSE).
//VOL=SER=000001
```

```
//GO.FTO6FOO! DO SYSOUT=
//SYSOUT DO SYSOUT=
//SYSUDUMP DO SYSOUT=
//SYSPRINT DO SYSOUT=
```

```
//STEP4 EXEC FORTVCG.FVREGN=2500K.GOREGN=2000K.
//PARM=GO'LET.NORES.EP=MAIN.SIZE=500000'
```

```
//FORT.SYSIN DD *
```

```
MODIFIED BY TLB ON 10/20/87
```

```
INPUT: MATERIAL DEFICIENCY REPORT (MOR) FILES FROM FIVE DCASRS
OUTPUT: LISTINGS OF NUMBER OF MORS BY MANUFACTURERS BY MONTH
```

```
DOCUMENTATION SECTION
```

THE PURPOSE OF THIS PROGRAM IS TO CREATE AN INPUT FILE FOR ADDITIONAL PROCESSING. THE END RESULT OF THE PROGRAM IS A LISTING WHICH SHOWS HOW MANY MATERIAL DEFICIENCY REPORTS (MOR) ARE RECEIVED BY THE DCASR FOR A GIVEN MANUFACTURER IN A GIVEN MONTH. THE LENGTH OF TIME BETWEEN THE FISCAL YEAR OF THE CONTRACT AND THE DATE THE MOR WAS RECEIVED IS TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION. WITH THE SHORTER TIME CARRYING THE GREATER WEIGHT. IN ADDITION, THE NUMBER OF DAYS TAKEN TO CLOSE THE MOR ARE LISTED.

THE LOGIC OF THE MAIN PROGRAM IS AS FOLLOWS:

- FIRST, IN THE SUBROUTINE CALLED "REVIEW", THE RAW DATA IS READ FROM FILE ONE, SCREENED FOR ERRONEOUS DATA FIELDS AND THEN REWRITTEN TO FILE TWO.
- SECOND, IN "READER", FILE TWO IS READ INTO AN ARRAY.
- THIRD, IN "JOSTER", THE LAST THREE DIGITS OF THE JULIAN DATE OF THE DATE MOR WAS RECEIVED IS CONVERTED INTO MONTHS ONE THROUGH TWELVE.
- FOURTH, IN "SORTER", THE MORS ARE SORTED ACCORDING TO FSCM AND THE YEAR AND MONTH THE MORS WERE RECEIVED.
- FIFTH, IN "WEIGHT", THE TIME BETWEEN THE FISCAL YEAR OF THE

01950004	CONTRACT AND THE DATE THE MOR WAS RECEIVED IS	01950004
01970004	COMPUTED TO REPRESENT THE AGE OF THE MOR. THE AGE	01970004
01980004	IS USED TO WEIGHT THE MOR (SEE VARIABLE DICTIONARY FOR	01980004
01990004	WEIGHTS USED)	01990004
02000004		02000004
02010004	SIXTH, IN "WRITER". THE FSCM, MONTH AND YEAR THE "MOR" WAS RECEIVED.	02010004
02020004	THE WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF NUMBERS OF MORS AND THE NUMBER OF	02020004
02030004	DAYS REQUIRED TO CLOSE THE MOR ARE WRITTEN TO FILE THREE.	02030004
02040004		02040004
02050004		02050004
02060004	VARIABLE DICTIONARY	02060004
02070004		02070004
02080004		02080004
02090004	THE PROGRAM VARIABLES ARE DEFINED AS FOLLOWS:	02090004
02100004		02100004
02110004	NAME MEANING	02110004
02120004	AC ACTION CODE	02120004
02130004	DAY\$CL DAYS TO CLOSE	02130004
02140007	DEF DEFECT CODE	02140007
02150004	FAC ACTION CODE	02150004
02160004	F\$DAYS DAYS TO CLOSE	02160004
02170004	FDEF DEFECT CODE	02170004
02180007	FIL1 FILLER #1	02180007
02190007	FIL2 FILLER #2	02190007
02200004	FIL3 FILLER #3	02200004
02210004	FIL4 FILLER #4	02210004
02220004	FIL5 FILLER #5	02220004
02230004	FIL6 FILLER #6	02230004
02240004	FIL7 FILLER #7	02240004
02250004	FIL8 FILLER #8	02250004
02260004	FIL9 FILLER #9	02260004
02270004	PPRI PRIORITY CODE	02270004
02280004	PRCN RECORD CONTROL NUMBER	02280004
02290004	FSCM MANUFACTURER CODE	02290004
02300004	FV MANUFACTURER CODE	02300004
02310004	FY FISCAL YEAR	02310004
02320004	END SWITCH	02320004
02330004	IFY FISCAL YEAR	02330004
02340004	ITEMP1 TEMPORARY STORAGE	02340004
02350004	ITEMP2 TEMPORARY STORAGE	02350004
02360004	ITEMP3 TEMPORARY STORAGE	02360004
02370004	ITEMP4 TEMPORARY STORAGE	02370004
02380004	ITEMP5 TEMPORARY STORAGE	02380004
02390004	ITEMP6 TEMPORARY STORAGE	02390004
02400004	JJ ARRAY PARAMETER	02400004
02410004	JM DO LOOP PARAMETER	02410004
02420004	KYR YEAR MOR RECEIVED	02420004
02430004	MORCTR MOR COUNTER	02430004
02440004	MORNUM NUMBER OF MORS	02440004
02450004	MORVAL NUMBER OF MORS	02450004
02460004	M01 MONTH MOR RECEIVED	02460004
02470004	M02 MONTH MOR RECEIVED	02470004
02480004	M03 MONTH MOR RECEIVED	02480004
02490004	NN DO LOOP PARAMETER	02490004
02500004	PRI PRIORITY CODE	02500004
02510004	RCN RECORD CONTROL NUMBER	02510004
02520004	SORKEY SORT KEY	02520004
02530004	WT WEIGHT	02530004
02540004	WTOMOR WEIGHTED NUMBER OF MORS	02540004
02550004		02550004
02560004		02560004
02570004		02570004
02580004		02580004
02590004		02590004
02600004		02600004
02610004		02610004


```

C..... 03330004
C SUBROUTINE READER(FSCM1,MO3,FY,YR,FDAYS1,FRCN,FPRI,FAC,FOEF,END) 03340004
C..... 03350004
C PURPOSE: INPUTS A RECORD 03360004
C 03370004
C CHARACTER*3 FIL1,MO3 03380004
C CHARACTER*3 FSCM1 03390004
C CHARACTER*1 FIL2,FIL3,FIL4,FIL5,FIL6,FRCN,FPRI,FAC,FOEF 03400004
C CHARACTER*12 FIL3 03410004
C CHARACTER*2 YR,FY 03420004
C CHARACTER*11 FIL7 03430004
C CHARACTER*4 FDAYS1 03440004
C CHARACTER*26 FIL8 03450004
C CHARACTER*14 FIL9 03460004
C 03470004
C READ(1,101,END=11) FIL1,FSCM1,FIL2,FRCN,FIL3,FPRI, 03480004
C * FIL4,YR,MO3,FIL5,FAC,FIL6,FOEF, 03490004
C * FIL7,FDAYS1,FIL8,FY,FIL9 03500004
C 03510004
C FORMAT(A3,A5,A1,A1,A12,A1,A1,A2,A3,A1,A1,A1,A1,A4,A26,A2,A14) 03520004
C 03530004
C 101 GO TO 12 03540004
C 11 IEND=1 03550004
C 12 RETURN 03560004
C 03570004
C 03580004
C..... 03590004
C SUBROUTINE WRITER(FSCM1,MO3,FY,YR,FDAYS1,FRCN,FPRI,FAC,FOEF) 03600004
C..... 03610004
C..... 03620004
C..... 03630004
C..... 03640004
C..... 03650004
C..... 03660004
C..... 03670004
C..... 03680004
C..... 03690004
C..... 03700004
C..... 03710004
C..... 03720004
C..... 03730004
C..... 03740004
C..... 03750004
C..... 03760004
C..... 03770004
C..... 03780004
C..... 03790004
C..... 03800004
C..... 03810004
C..... 03820004
C..... 03830004
C..... 03840004
C..... 03850004
C..... 03860004
C..... 03870004
C..... 03880004
C..... 03890004
C..... 03900004
C..... 03910004
C..... 03920004
C..... 03930004
C..... 03940004
C..... 03950004
C..... 03960004
C..... 03970004
C..... 03980004
C..... 03990004
C..... 04000004

```


C-11

[illegible]

```

03100001
03200001
03300001
03400001
03500001
03600001
03700001
03800001
03900001
04000001
04100001
04200001
04300001
04400001
04500001
04600001
04700001
04800001
04900001
05000001
05100001
05200001
05300001
05400001
05500001
05600001
05700001
05800001
05900001
06000001
06100001
06200001
06300001
06400001
06500001
06600001
06700001
06800001
06900001
07000001
07100001
07200001
07300001
07400001
07500001
07600001
07700001
07800001
07900001
08000001
08100001
08200001
08300001
08400001
08500001
08600001
08700001
08800001
08900001
09000001
09100001
09200001
09300001
09400001
09500001
09600001
09700001
09800001
09900001
10000001

WITH THE SAME PARAMETERS. THIS TOTAL WILL
BE USED IN WAITER TO COMPUTE WEIGHTED AVERAGES

INTEGER MORCTR(5000)
CHARACTER SORKEY(5000)*10,FSCM(5000)*5
CHARACTER*1 RCN(5000),PRI(5000),DEF(5000),AC(5000)
CHARACTER*1 KXR(5000),MD1(5000),MD2(5000),IFY(5000),DAYSC(5000)
INTEGER KXR(5000),MD1(5000),MD2(5000),IFY(5000),DAYSC(5000)
REAL WTDMDR(5000)
COMMON DAYSC,IFY,KXR,MD1,MD2,WTDMDR
COMMON FSCM,RCN,PRI,AC,DEF,SORKEY

THIS DO LOOP IS LIMITED TO THE NUMBER
OF MORS OF A GIVEN FSCM IN A MONTH
**NOTE** THE UPPER LIMIT OF THE LOOP MAY REQUIRE MAINTENANCE

MORCTR(M)=1
DO K=1,100
  IF ((FSCM(M).EQ.FSCM(M+K)).AND.(KXR(M).EQ.KXR(M+K)).AND.
    1 (MD1(M).EQ.MD1(M+K))) THEN
    MORCTR(M) = MORCTR(M) + 1
  ELSE
    GO TO 40
  ENDIF
CONTINUE
RETURN
40 END

SUBROUTINE AGR(WT,UJ)
.....
PURPOSE: TO COMPUTE AN AGE AND CORRELATE IT TO A RESPECTIVE
WEIGHT

INTEGER AGE
CHARACTER SORKEY(5000)*10,FSCM(5000)*5
CHARACTER*1 RCN(5000),PRI(5000),DEF(5000),AC(5000)
CHARACTER*1 KXR(5000),MD1(5000),MD2(5000),IFY(5000),DAYSC(5000)
INTEGER KXR(5000),MD1(5000),MD2(5000),IFY(5000),DAYSC(5000)
REAL WTDMDR(5000)
COMMON DAYSC,IFY,KXR,MD1,MD2,WTDMDR
COMMON FSCM,RCN,PRI,AC,DEF,SORKEY
WT=0
AGE=KXR(JJ)-IFY(JJ)+1
IF ((AGE.EQ.1).OR.(AGE.EQ.2)) WT = 1.0
IF (AGE.EQ.3) WT = .82
IF (AGE.EQ.4) WT = .47
IF (AGE.EQ.5) WT = .18
RETURN
END

SUBROUTINE WRITER(MORVAL)
.....
PURPOSE: TO WRITE OUTPUT TO FILE NUMBER 3

CHARACTER SORKEY(5000)*10,FSCM(5000)*5
CHARACTER*1 RCN(5000),PRI(5000),DEF(5000),AC(5000)
INTEGER KXR(5000),MD1(5000),MD2(5000),IFY(5000),DAYSC(5000)
REAL WTDMDR(5000)
COMMON DAYSC,IFY,KXR,MD1,MD2,WTDMDR
COMMON FSCM,RCN,PRI,AC,DEF,SORKEY

WRITE THE FIRST RECORD

```

```

C
S
WRITE(3,190) FSCM(1),MO2(1),KYR(1),WTOMOR(1),DAYSC(1)
WRITER THE REST OF THE FILE
DO 192 I=2,NORVAL
IF ((FSCM(1).EQ.FSCM(I-1)).AND.(KYR(1).EQ.KYR(I-1))
.AND.(MO2(1).EQ.MO2(I-1))) THEN
GO TO 192
ELSE
WRITE(3,190) FSCM(1),MO2(1),KYR(1),WTOMOR(1),DAYSC(1)
ENDIF
190 FORMAT(A5,2X,12,2X,13,2X,F5.2,2X,14)
192 CONTINUE
RETURN
END
//GO.FTO1FOO1 DO DSN=GOR.BROOKS.STL.MORTEMP3,DISP=OLD
//GO.FTO2FOO1 DO DSN=GOR.BROOKS.STL.MORTEMP4,
//DISP=(,PASS),
//UNIT=WORKD,SPACE=(CYL,(1,10),RLSE),
//OCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=30,BLKSIZE=3000),
//VOL=SER=DOROO1
//GO.FTO3FOO1 DO DSN=GOR.GROVER.MOR.INSTL.SEP87A,
//DISP=(NEW,CATLG,DELETE),
//UNIT=3380,SPACE=(CYL,(1,1),RLSE),
//OCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=27,BLKSIZE=2700),
//VOL=SER=DOROO1
//GO.FTO6FOO1 DO SYSOUT=*
//SYSOUT DO SYSOUT=*
//SYSUDUMP DO SYSOUT=*
//SYSPRINT DO SYSOUT=*
//
//

```

05970004
 05980004
 05990004
 05000004
 05010004
 05020004
 05030004
 05040004
 05050004
 05060004
 05070004
 05080004
 05090004
 05100004
 05110004
 05120007
 05130007
 05140007
 05150004
 05160004
 05170007
 05180007
 05190004
 05200004
 05210004
 05220004
 05230004
 05240004
 05250004
 05260004
 05270004

Appendix D

File Merger

00010034
00030005
00010024
00040039
00045039
00046039
00047040
00048029
00049036
00049129
00049229
00049329
00049429
00049529

```
//GORG040F JOB (G040,GOR), 'GROVER', CLASS=3, MSGCLASS=X
//RUNFTN EXEC FORTVCG
//FORT.SYSIN DD DSN=GOR.GROVER.FOR(MATCH2). DISP=SHR
//GO.FTO1FOO1 DD DSN=GOR.GROVER.STL.SORT.SEP87.DISP=SHR
//GO.FTO2FOO1 DD DSN=GOR.GROVER.FAC.STL.SEP87.DISP=SHR
//GO.FTO3FOO1 DD DSN=GOR.GROVER.MDR.INSTL.SEP87.DISP=SHR
//GO.FTO4FOO1 DD DSN=GOR.GROVER.STL.INTAPE.JUL87.UNIT=TAPE.
// DISP=(NEW,CATLG,DELETE),DCB=(LRECL=347,RECFM=FB,BLKSIZE=17350).
// LABEL=EXPT=90C01
//GO.FTO6FOO1 DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSOUT DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSUDUMP DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//
```

```

C THIS MODULE MERGES THE FACILITY PROFILE, THE HISTORY FILE AND
C THE MOR FILE BY FSCM TO PRODUCE A MASTER DATA FILE FOR THE MODEL.
C
C DECLARE AND ARRAY VARIABLES
C ARRAYS ARE DIMENSIONED TO ACCEPT NO MORE THAN TEN YEARS OF DATA
C
C CHARACTER A*5,AA(120)*5,DUM1(120)*10,DUM2(120)*4
C CHARACTER DUM3(120)*305,ADPER(120)*2,OPER*2,FLUF1*10
C CHARACTER FLUF2*16,FLUF3*137,AAA*5
C INTEGER BB(120),CC(120),B,C,E,NQAR(120),DAYSCL(120)
C REAL VMOR(120)
C
C *** INITIALIZE AND SET DEFAULT VALUES ***
C
C IFSCM=0
C IYR=0
C IMONTH=0
C
C NEXT THREE VARIABLES ARE USED TO SUPPRESS FILE READ
C
C ICTL=1
C JCTL=1
C KCTL=1
C AAA='AAAAA'
C A='AAAAA'
C ICOUNT=0
C ISKIP=1
C DO 5 I=1,120
C   AA(II)='00000'
C   BB(II)=0
C   CC(II)=0
C 5 CONTINUE
C
C SET DEFAULT VALUES
C 10 DO 20 I=1,120
C   NQAR(I)=0
C   VMOR(I)=0.0
C   DAYSCL(I)=0
C   ADPER(I)='AB'
C 20 CONTINUE
C INPP1=1
C
C *** INITIALIZATION COMPLETE ***
C
C *** STEP 2 ***
C *** READ NPP1 FILE RECORD TO BEGIN MATCHING PROCESS ***
C
C THE HISTORY FILE IS SKIPPED IF THE FIRST HISTORY RECORD FOR A FSCM
C HAS ALREADY BEEN READ. SEE 'RESET COUNTERS AND DEFAULT' SECTION.
C
C 100 IF(ISKIP-1) 109,101,101
C 101 READ(1,102,END=330) DUM1(INPP1),AA(INPP1),DUM2(INPP1),BB(INPP1)
C   1,CC(INPP1),DUM3(INPP1)
C 102 FORMAT(A10,A5,A4,I2,I2,A305)
C ISKIP=1
C
C TIMING CONVENTION FOR HISTORY RECORDS IS JNPP1 IS THE CURRENT RECORD00520033
C AND KNPP1 IS THE PREVIOUS RECORD. INPP1 IS THE NEXT RECORD TO READ.
C
C JNPP1=INPP1
C KNPP1=INPP1-1
C INPP1=INPP1+1
C
C UPON IDENTIFICATION OF A FIRST FSCM RECORD, ATTEMPT TO MERGE WITH
C FACILITY PROFILE
C
C IF(JNPP1.EQ.1) GO TO 110
C IF CURRENT AND PREVIOUS RECORDS HAVE DIFFERENT FSCMS, WRITE PREVIOUS
C FSCM RECORDS TO TAPE. IF THE SAME ATTEMPT TO MERGE WITH MOR FILE.
C IF(AA(JNPP1).GT. AA(KNPP1)) GOTO 190
C IF(AA(JNPP1).EQ. AA(KNPP1)) THEN

```

```

C IF((CC(JNPP1).GT.C).OR.(BB(JNPP1).GT.B)).AND.(CC(JNPP1)00540039
C 1.EQ.C))GOTO 104 00550039
C IF((AA(JNPP1).GT.A).OR.((AA(JNPP1).EQ.A).AND.(CC(JNPP1)00560040
1.GT.C).OR.(BB(JNPP1).GT.B).AND.(CC(JNPP1).EQ.C)))) 00570040
2.GOTO 104 00580040
C IF((AA(JNPP1).LT.A).OR.((AA(JNPP1).EQ.A).AND.(CC(JNPP1)00590040
1.LT.C).OR.(BB(JNPP1).LT.B).AND.(CC(JNPP1).EQ.C)))) 00700041
2.GOTO 101 00710040
ELSE 00720040
GO TO 240 00730012
GO TO 310 00740012
ENDIF 00750012
104 ICTL=1 00760021
GO TO 200 00770021
C *** STEP 3 *** 00780033
C *** READ FACILITY PROFILE FILE *** 00790033
C 108 INPP1=2 00800033
C IF END OF PROFILE HAS BEEN REACHED OR HISTORY LAGS PREVIOUS PROFILE 00810033
C SKIP THIS SECTION 00820016
110 IF(JCTL.EQ.O)GOTO 200 00830033
C IF(AAA.GT.AA(JNPP1))GOTO 200 00840033
C IF HISTORY MATCHES PREVIOUS PROFILE. SKIP THE READ AND MERGE RECORDS 00850021
C IF(AAA.EQ.AA(JNPP1))GOTO 130 00860021
C READ A NEW PROFILE RECORD. IF FSCM MATCHES HISTORY FSCM, MERGE 00870033
C RECORDS. OTHERWISE REPEAT OR GO LOOK AT MDR FILE 00880021
C READ(2,120.END=180)FLUF1,AAA,FLUF2,MOAR,OPER,FLUF3 00890033
120 FORMAT(A10,A5,A16,I2,A2,A137) 00910021
C IF NO MATCH IS FOUND. DEFAULTS VALUES ARE KEPT. SEE INITIALIZATION. 00920010
C IF(AAA.GT.AA(JNPP1))GOTO 200 00930033
C IF(AAA.EQ.AA(JNPP1))THEN 00940021
GO TO 130 00950012
ELSE 00960012
GO TO 110 00970012
ENDIF 00980012
C A MATCH HAS BEEN MADE. APPEND PROFILE VARIABLES TO HISTORY RECORD. 00990012
130 DO 140 J=1,120 01000033
NOAR(J)=MOAR 01010010
AOPER(J)=OPER 01020012
140 CONTINUE 01030012
GO TO 200 01040010
C ONCE END OF PROFILE HAS BEEN REACHED, JCTL TURNS OFF FUTURE READS 01050028
180 JCTL=0 01060033
GO TO 200 01070030
C *** STEP 4 *** 01080023
C *** WRITE RECORD TO TAPE *** 01090033
180 DO 192 L=1,KNPP1 01100033
WRITE(4,191)DUM1(L),AA(L),DUM2(L),BB(L),CC(L),DUM3(L),NOAR(L) 01110033
1.AOPER(L),MOAR(L),DAYSCL(L),L,KNPP1 01120033
191 FORMAT(A10,A5,A4,I2,I2,A305,I2,A2,F5.2,I4,213) 01130010
ICOUNT=ICOUNT+1 01140012
AA(L)=000000 01150035
BB(L)=0 01160035
CC(L)=0 01170016
192 CONTINUE 01180016
C *** RESET COUNTERS AND DEFAULTS *** 01190016
AA(1)=AA(JNPP1) 01200016
BB(1)=BB(JNPP1) 01210010
CC(1)=CC(JNPP1) 01220010
DUM1(1)=DUM1(JNPP1) 01230016
DUM2(1)=DUM2(JNPP1) 01240016
DUM3(1)=DUM3(JNPP1) 01250016
JNPP1=1 01260016
01270016
01280016
01290010

```



```

C      ISKIP=0
C      GO TO 10
C      *** END OF STEP 4 ***
C
C      *** MATCH TO MDR FILE BY FSCM AND MONTH AND YEAR ***
C      *** STEP 5 ***
C
C      READ IS SUPPRESSED IF THE END OF MDR FILE HAS BEEN REACHED OR
C      HISTORY FILE LAGS MDR FILE
C      200 IF(ICTL-1) 215,201,201
C      201 IF(KCTL.EQ.0) GOTO 101
C      READ MDR RECORD. PICK UP FSCM, YEAR, MONTH, AND MDR COUNT
C      READ(3,210,ERR=296,END=295) A,B,C,D,E
C      210 FORMAT(A5,2X,I2,2X,I3,2X,F5.2,2X,I4)
C      215 IF(A.GT. AA(JNPP1)) GOTO 270
C      IF(A.EQ. AA(JNPP1)) THEN
C          GO TO 220
C      ELSE
C          ICTL=1
C          GO TO 201
C      ENDIF
C      220 IF(C-CC(JNPP1)) 201,230,280
C      230 IF(B-BB(JNPP1)) 201,240,290
C      A MATCH HAS BEEN MADE. APPEND MDR COUNT TO HISTORY RECORD
C      240 WMOR(JNPP1)=D
C      DAYSCL(JNPP1)=E
C      ICTL=1
C      GO TO 101
C      THE HISTORY FILE LAGS THE MDR FILE. GO BACK AND READ ANOTHER
C      HISTORY RECORD. MDR COUNT OF CURRENT HISTORY DEFAULTS TO ZERO
C      270 IFSCM=IFSCM+1
C      ICTL=0
C      GO TO 101
C      280 IYR=IYR+1
C      ICTL=0
C      GO TO 101
C      290 IMONTH=IMONTH+1
C      ICTL=0
C      GO TO 101
C      295 KCTL=0
C      GO TO 101
C      296 GO TO 200
C      *** END OF STEP 5 ***
C
C      *** END PROGRAM ***
C      310 WRITE(6,320) AA(KNPP1),AA(JNPP1)
C      320 FORMAT(5X,'NPP1 FILE NOT SORTED BY FSCM IN ASCENDING ORDER ',A5,
C      15X,A5)
C      GO TO 190
C      330 KNPP1=JNPP1
C      DO 331 N=1,JNPP1
C      WRITE(4,332) DUM1(N),AA(N),DUM2(N),BB(N),CC(N),DUM3(N),NOAR(N)
C      1 .ADPER(N),WMOR(N),DAYSCL(N),N,KNPP1
C      332 FORMAT(A10,A5,A4,I2,I2,A30S,I2,A2,F5.2,I4,2I3)
C      ICOUNT=ICOUNT+1
C      331 CONTINUE
C      WRITE(6,333) IFSCM,IYR,IMONTH,ICOUNT
C      333 FORMAT(5X,4I10)
C      335 STOP
C      END

```

Appendix E

The QUEST Model FORTRAN Source Code and JCL

	<u>Page</u>
Program Control File	E-2
Record Selection Process	E-3
QUEST JCL	E-4
QUEST FORTRAN Source Code	E-5 - E-24

Program Control File

A four record disk file is accessed by QUEST to provide the following parameters. This file is updated by the computer operator prior to execution of QUEST. The program code addressing this file appears on pages E-5 and E-6.

First Record - Specifies Start Date.

Position 1 - 2; Month to begin Model measurement - 2N.

Position 3 - 4; Year to begin Model measurement - 2N.

Second Record - Specifies End Date.

Position 1 - 2; Month to end Model measurement - 2N.

Position 3 - 4; Year to end Model measurement - 2N.

Third Record

Position 1 - 2; Minimum number of monthly data points before the start month needed to have sufficient history to compute effectiveness scores - 2N. Throughout the model development and validation phases of this effort, this parameter was set at 5 months.

Position 3 - 4; Year before which all historical data is ignored - 2N.

Fourth Record

Position 1; Specifies whether or not the Alert File will be used by the model. If the Alert File is unavailable or not desired, position is "1".

Position 2; Specifies the output products. A "0" or blank will suppress all output files except a hard copy printout of the final model results. A "1" will cause intermediate disk output files to be created at various stages of the model, enabling more detailed analysis and diagnosis, if desired.

Record Selection Process

Records are screened by QUEST. Not all facilities or monthly records are evaluated from the merged tape file addressed in paragraph IIB.

Inactivity. If no QAR hours were reported against an FSCM in a given month, the monthly record is deleted (see Page E-6). If there are fewer months of available history than specified in the program control file (see Page E-2), the total history for the FSCM is deleted (see also Page E-6). Furthermore, if QUEST is asked to measure effectiveness over a longer period of time than the historical data will allow, a message is generated and the available monthly records are moved to the disk file but are disregarded in subsequent steps (see Page E-15 and E-17).

Invalid or Missing Data. The model checks certain key elements per Page E-6.

Date of Data. If the data is older than specified by the Program Control File, the record is deleted. If the data is newer than the end date of the model it is likewise deleted (see Page E-6).


```

006100002
006500002
006600002
006700002
006800002
006900002
007000002
007100002
007200002
007300002
007400002
007500002
007600002
007700002
007800002
007900002
008000002
008100002
008200002
008300002
008400002
008500002
008600002
008700002
008800002
008900002
009000002
009100002
009200002
009300002
009400002
009500002
009600002
009700002
009800002
009900002
010000002
010100002
010200002
010300002
010400002
010500002
010600002
010700002
010800002
010900002
011000002
011100002
011200002
011300002
011400002
011500002
011600002
011700002
011800002
011900002
012000002
012100002
012200002
012300002
012400002
012500002
012600002
012700002
012800002
012900002

CALL TIMCHK(ENOMO, ENOYR, JERROR)
IF(JERROR.EQ.1) GOTO 30
READ(3,10) MONTHS, ICUTYR
IF(MONTHS.LT.3) GOTO 20
IF(MONTHS.GT.99) GOTO 20
READ(3,11) LONG, ICIP
WRITE(6,16) STARTM, STARTY, ENOMO, ENOYR
GO TO 100
10 FORMAT(212)
11 FORMAT(211)
16 FORMAT(1X, 'INPUT ACCEPTED NORMALLY. NO DEFAULTS. START', 213, 2X,
1'END', 213)
20 WRITE(6,25) MONTHS
25 FORMAT(1X, 'HISTORY OUTSIDE A LOWABLE RANGE', 12)
GO TO 202
30 WRITE(6,35) STARTM, STARTY, ENOMO, ENOYR
35 FORMAT(1X, 'DATES NOT ACCEPTED. TRY AGAIN', 414)
GO TO 202

C *** STEP 2****
C ***READ A RECORD FROM MASTER DATA FILE ***
C ***CHECK FOR MISSING OR INVALID DATA ***
C
100 DO 195 I=1,120
    READ(1,101,END=202) DCASR(I), QARG(I), FSCM(I), TYP(I),
    1CMOTY(I), PVN(I), MONTH(I), YEAR(I), PLANHR(I), LOTINS(I),
    2PVIHR(I), PEHR(I), PRHR(I), ADR(I), BDR(I), COOR(I), DOCR(I),
    3EODR(I), ODRHR(I), TVLHR(I), TNGHR(I), FMSHR(I), ADMNHR(I), SHIPMT(I),
    4WD(I), WDR(I), INTHR(I), REINHR(I), VISIT(I), MRHR(I), ECP(I),
    5ECPHR(I), MORHR(I), MTGHR(I), MRB(I), POHR(I), CAO(I), SI(I),
    6PA(I), ALRR(I), CONTR(I), DLIN(I), DLROUT(I), ACNTRT(I), BCNTRT(I),
    7CNTRY(I), QALIN(I), QALIRE(I), ADRND(I), BONHD(I), OOHND(I),
    8DLRHH(I), NOOR(I), PVNP(I), PELNP(I), PEELNP(I), NOAR(I), OPER(I),
    9WMOR(I), DAYSCL(I), ISEO(I), RECS(I)
    101 FORMAT(A6, A3, A6, A1, 212, 14, 14, 4X, 10X, 2(14, 3X), 14, 13, 212, 211,
    1314, 14X, 314, 12, 14, 213, 12, 14, 13, 214, 2X, 14, 3X, 14, 13, 212, 10X, 3F5, 2,
    25X, 16, 6X, 2A12, 516, 4X, 316, A12, 12, 19X, 15, 13, 15, 5X, 12, A2, F5, 2, 14, 213)
    KCOUNT=KCOUNT+1
    ISTRAT(I)=0
    DELETE NEXT LINE FROM DLA-WIDE MODEL
    IF(DCASR(I).NE.ADCASR) GOTO 190
    IF(QARG(I).EQ.'') GOTO 190
    IF(FSCM(I).EQ.'') GOTO 190
    IF((TYP(I).NE.'N') AND. (TYP(I).NE.'R')) GOTO 190
    IF(CMOTY(I).GT.'ZZ') GOTO 190
    IF((PVN(I).NE.'A') AND. (PVN(I).NE.'B') AND. (PVN(I).NE.
    1'C')) GOTO 190
    IF(RECS(I).LT. MONTHS) GOTO 190
    IF(YEAR(I).GT. ENOYR) GOTO 190
    IF((YEAR(I).EQ. ENOYR) AND. (MONTH(I).GT. ENOMO)) GOTO 190
    IF (YEAR(I).LT. ICUTYR) GOTO 190
    ITOTHR=PLANHR(I)+PVIHR(I)+PEHR(I)+PRHR(I)+PDRHR(I)+TVLHR(I)+
    1TNGHR(I)+FMSHR(I)+ADMNHR(I)+WDRHR(I)+INTHR(I)+REINHR(I)+MRBHR(I)+
    2ECPHR(I)+MORHR(I)+MTGHR(I)+POHR(I)
    IF((ITOTHR.LE.0) AND. (WMOR(I).EQ.0.0)) GOTO 190
    IF(RECORD SURVIVES EDIT CHECK, ASSIGN A STRAT ID NUMBER
    LCOUNT=LCOUNT+1
    CALL STRAT(I, TYP, CMOTY, PVN, OPER, NOAR, ISTRAT)
    WRITE NEW RECORD TO DISK FOR FURTHER USE
    WRITE(2,150) DCASR(I), QARG(I), FSCM(I), TYP(I), CMOTY(I), PVN(I), MONO
    1TH(I), YEAR(I), PLANHR(I), LOTINS(I), PVIHR(I),
    2PEHR(I), ADR(I), BDR(I), COOR(I),
    3EODR(I), EODR(I), ADMNHR(I), SHIPMT(I),
    4(3), ECP(I), MORHR(I), MTGHR(I), MRB(I), POHR(I), CAO(I), SI(I),
    5CNTRY(I), DLIN(I), DLROUT(I), ACNTRT(I), BCNTRT(I), QALIN
    6(I), QALIRE(I), ADRND(I), BONHD(I), OOHND(I), DLRHH(I), NOAR(I),

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02620002
02630002
02640002
02650002
02660002
02670002
02680002
02690002
02700002
02710002
02720002
02730002
02740002
02750002
02760002
02770002
02780002
02790002
02800002
02810002
02820002
02830002
02840002
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02890002
02900002
02910002
02920002
02930002
02940002
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02970002
02980002
02990002
03000002
03010002
03020002
03030002
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03080002
03090002
03100002
03110002
03120002
03130002
03140002
03150002
03160002
03170002
03180002
03190002
03200002
03210002
03220002
03230002
03240002
03250002
03260002
03270002

GPEELNP,QALIN,QALIRE, LONG, TOPSCR, PVTHR)
BEGIN ANOTHER FSCM.
EITHER READ A NEW RECORD OR MOVE LAST RECORD INTO FIRST POSITION
662 IF(NCTL .EQ. 0) GOTO 600
CALL NEWFAC(KB,DCASR,QAORG,FSCM,TYP,CMDTY,PVN,MONTH,YEAR,PLANHR,
1LOTINS,PEHR,AGOR,BQOR,COOR,DOOR,ADNHR,SHIPMT,WD,INTHR,
2REINMR,VISIT,ECP,MTGHR,MRB,PCO,CAO,SI,EPA,ALRR,CONTR,DLRIN,DLROUT,
3ACNTRT,BCNTRT,OCNTRT,QALIN,QALIRE,ADM-WO,BOM-WO,ODN-WO,DLRWH,
4QOR,PVIMP,PELNP,NOAR,OPER,WMDR,DAYSCL,ISEQ,RECS,ISTRAT,
5JCIPI,ICIPNO,ICIP,PVTHR)
JFAC=JFAC+1
GO TO 604
C ABNORMAL TERMINATION
675 WRITE(6,676) ICIPNO
676 FORMAT(5X,'EXCESS RECORDS ON CONTRACTOR IMPROVEMENT FILE.OVER',16)
678 WRITE(6,679)
679 FORMAT(2X,'ERROR DETECTED. VERIFY INPUT FILE SORTED BY FSCM')
C NORMAL TERMINATION
666 WRITE(6,668) JFAC,IFAC
668 FORMAT(5X,'FACILITIES IN ',19,5X,'FACILITIES OUT ',19)
677 FORMAT(5X,'CIP FACILITIES',16)
STOP
END

C SUBROUTINE TIMCHK(MONTH,IYEAR,JERROR)
CHECKS TIME VALUES ENTERED FOR INCONSISTENCY
IF(1YEAR.LT.84) GOTO 300
IF(MONTH.LT.1) GOTO 300
IF(MONTH.GT.12) GOTO 300
JERROR=0
GO TO 310
300 JERROR=1
310 RETURN
END

C SUBROUTINE STRAT(1,TYP,CMDTY,PVN,OPER,NOAR,JJ)
ASSIGNS A STRATIFICATION ID NUMBER TO EACH RECORD. STRAT ID
IS USED TO GROUP SIMILAR FACILITIES. THE NUMBER RANGES INITIALLY
FROM 1-628. ID VALUES OF 1-240 ARE USED FOR RESIDENT FACILITIES.
NON-RESIDENT ARE 241-624. REPAIR/OVERHAUL FACILITIES ARE 626,627,
AND 628 FOR NONRESIDENT. SMALL RESIDENT AND LARGE RESIDENT RESP.
NONASSIGNED FACILITIES ARE PUT IN GROUP 625.
CHARACTER TYP(120)*1,CMDTY(120)*2,PVN(120)*1,OPER(120)*2
INTEGER NOAR(120),JJ(120)
IF((OPER(1).EQ.'C') .OR. (OPER(1).EQ.'C') .OR. (CMDTY(1)
1.EQ.'A5')) GOTO 598
KK IS A DORD FORTRAN UNIQUE VALUE OF 1-16 REPRESENTING THE
16 COMMODITY CODES IN DLAM 8200.2
KK=(ICCHAR(CMDTY(1):(1:1)))-192
IF(KK.GT.33) GOTO 501
IF(KK.GT.9) GOTO 502
GO TO 504
KK=KK-15
GO TO 504
KK=KK-7
IF (KK.EQ.16) GOTO 515
IF (KK.GT.21) GOTO 516
IF (KK.GT.18) GOTO 517
IF (KK.GT.10) GOTO 518
IF (KK.GT.6) GOTO 519
GO TO 520
KK=12
515

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516      GO TO 520
      KK=KK-8
517      GO TO 520
      KK=KK-6
518      GO TO 520
      KK=KK-3
      GO TO 520
519      KK=KK-1
520      IF (KK .GT. 16) GOTO 599
      SPLIT RESIDENT FROM NONRESIDENT
      IF (TYP(I) .EQ. 'N') GOTO 550
      C      RESIDENT ID VALUES DEPEND ON COMMODITY(16), QA PROV(3) AND
      C      NUMBER OF QARS(4)
      C      COMBINE COMMODITIES
      CALL STRAT1(KK)
      C      KKK=KK*15-15
      QA PROV IS EITHER A OR B OR C (MIL Q. MIL I OR OTHER)
      IF (PVN(I) .EQ. 'A') GOTO 526
      IF (PVN(I) .EQ. 'B') GOTO 528
      LL=10
      GO TO 530
526      LL=0
      GO TO 530
528      LL=5
530      IF (NOAR(I) .LE. 2) GOTO 532
      IF (NOAR(I) .LE. 7) GOTO 534
      IF (NOAR(I) .LE. 20) GOTO 536
      MM=5
      GO TO 540
532      MM=1
      GO TO 540
534      MM=2
      GO TO 540
536      MM=3
      GO TO 540
540      JJ(I)=KKK+LL+MM
      GO TO 599
      C      ASSIGN STRAT ID TO NONRESIDENT FACILITY
      C      VALUES RANGE FROM 241-624 DEPENDING ON 2 ALPHA COMMODITY CODE
      C      IN DLAM 8200.2(16*8) AND QA PROV(3)
550      MM=KK*24-24*240
      NN=0
      IF (PVN(I) .EQ. 'A') GOTO 552
      IF (PVN(I) .EQ. 'B') .AND. ((KK .EQ. 7) .OR. (KK .EQ. 11) .OR.
1 KK .EQ. 13))) GOTO 554
      IF (PVN(I) .EQ. 'C') .AND. (KK .EQ. 11)) GOTO 551
      NN=(ICHAR(CMODTY(I){2:2})-240)*3-3
      IF (PVN(I) .EQ. 'B') GOTO 554
      NN=3
551      GO TO 556
552      NN=1
      GO TO 556
554      NN=2
556      JJ(I)=MM+NN+NN
      IF (JJ(I) .GE. 253) .AND. (JJ(I) .LE. 255)) GOTO 598
      IF (JJ(I) .GE. 316) .AND. (JJ(I) .LE. 318)) GOTO 598
      C      COMBINE DIFFERENT STRATA
      CALL STRAT2(I,JJ)
      GO TO 599
      C      ASSIGN STRAT ID TO MAINTENANCE FACILITIES
598      JJ(I)=626
      IF (TYP(I) .EQ. 'B') .AND. (NOAR(I) .GE. 8)) JJ(I)=628
      IF (TYP(I) .EQ. 'O') JJ(I)=625
599      IF (JJ(I) .EQ. 'O') JJ(I)=625
      RETURN
      END

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C THIS SUBROUTINE COMBINES RESIDENT STRATA
C COMBINE MISSILES AND SPACE WITH AIRCRAFT
C IF (KK .EQ. 16) THEN
C   KK=1
C   RETURN
C   ENDIF
C COMBINE WEAPONS WITH MUNITIONS
C IF (KK .EQ. 15) THEN
C   KK=2
C   RETURN
C   ENDIF
C COMBINE SERVICE WITH GENERAL
C IF (KK .EQ. 13) THEN
C   KK=6
C   RETURN
C   ENDIF
C COMBINE ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS AND ELECTRICAL WITH ELECTRONIC
C IF ((KK .EQ. 8) .OR. (KK .EQ. 5)) THEN
C   KK=9
C   RETURN
C   ENDIF
C COMBINE CHEMICAL WITH PETROLEUM
C IF (KK .EQ. 7) THEN
C   KK=12
C   RETURN
C   ENDIF
C COMBINE MARINE WITH VEHICLES
C IF (KK .EQ. 4) THEN
C   KK=14
C   RETURN
C   ENDIF
C   RETURN
C   ENDIF
C   END
C SUBROUTINE STRAT2(I,JJ)
C THIS SUBROUTINE COMBINES NONRESIDENT STRATA
C INTEGER JJ(120)
C IF ((JJ(1) .EQ. 269) .OR. (JJ(1) .EQ. 270) .OR. (JJ(1) .EQ. 390)) THEN
C   JJ(1)=JJ(1)-J
C   RETURN
C   ENDIF
C IF ((JJ(1) .EQ. 593) .OR. (JJ(1) .EQ. 272) .OR. (JJ(1) .EQ. 275)) THEN
C   JJ(1)=278
C   RETURN
C   ENDIF
C IF ((JJ(1) .EQ. 594) .OR. (JJ(1) .EQ. 273) .OR. (JJ(1) .EQ. 276)) THEN
C   JJ(1)=279
C   RETURN
C   ENDIF
C IF ((JJ(1) .EQ. 296) .OR. (JJ(1) .EQ. 302)) THEN
C   JJ(1)=305
C   RETURN
C   ENDIF
C IF ((JJ(1) .EQ. 297) .OR. (JJ(1) .EQ. 303)) THEN
C   JJ(1)=306
C   RETURN
C   ENDIF
C IF ((JJ(1) .EQ. 434) .OR. (JJ(1) .EQ. 435)) THEN
C   JJ(1)=JJ(1)+12
C   RETURN
C   ENDIF
C IF ((JJ(1) .EQ. 506) .OR. (JJ(1) .EQ. 511) .OR. (JJ(1) .EQ. 521)) THEN
C   JJ(1)=524
C   RETURN
C   ENDIF
C IF ((JJ(1) .EQ. 507) .OR. (JJ(1) .EQ. 516) .OR. (JJ(1) .EQ. 522)) THEN

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03940002
 03950002
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 03990002
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 04080002
 04090002
 04100002
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 04400002
 04410002
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 04500002
 04510002
 04520002
 04530002
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 04590002

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JJ(I)=525
RETURN
ENDIF
IF((JJ(I).EQ.587).OR.(JJ(I).EQ.590)) THEN
  JJ(I)=581
  RETURN
ENDIF
IF((JJ(I).EQ.588).OR.(JJ(I).EQ.591)) THEN
  JJ(I)=582
  RETURN
ENDIF
IF((JJ(I).EQ.602).OR.(JJ(I).EQ.605)) THEN
  JJ(I)=251
  RETURN
ENDIF
IF((JJ(I).EQ.603).OR.(JJ(I).EQ.606)) THEN
  JJ(I)=252
  RETURN
ENDIF
IF((JJ(I).EQ.611).OR.(JJ(I).EQ.614).OR.(JJ(I).EQ.248)) THEN
  JJ(I)=260
  RETURN
ENDIF
IF((JJ(I).EQ.612).OR.(JJ(I).EQ.615).OR.(JJ(I).EQ.249)) THEN
  JJ(I)=261
  RETURN
ENDIF
IF((JJ(I).EQ.608).OR.(JJ(I).EQ.609)) THEN
  JJ(I)=JJ(I)-351
  RETURN
ENDIF
IF((JJ(I).EQ.584).OR.(JJ(I).EQ.585)) THEN
  JJ(I)=JJ(I)-30
  RETURN
ENDIF
IF((JJ(I).EQ.341).OR.(JJ(I).EQ.342)) THEN
  JJ(I)=JJ(I)+12
  RETURN
ENDIF
RETURN
END

C *** THIS SUBROUTINE ASSIGNS A DIFFICULTY INDEX TO A FACILITY OF 1 TO 4.
C SUBROUTINE DIFF(TYP,COORD,DOOR,EQDR,WMDR,L1,JCIP,DEGREE,ISTRAT)
C CHARACTER TYP(120)*1
C INTEGER COOR(120),DOOR(120),EQDR(120),JCIP(120),DEGREE(120),
C ISTRAT(120)
C REAL WMDR(120),AAVG(120),A(628,36)
C COMMON /RVAR/A
C IF (TYP(L1).EQ.'R') GOTO 10
C NONRESIDENT ASSIGNMENT IS 3 OR 4 DEPENDING ON ALERT MATCH, MDR
C ACTIVITY OR CORRECTIVE ACTIONS C D E EASY IS 4, HARD IS 3.
C DO 6 MM=1,L1
C IF ((JCIP(L1).EQ.1).OR.
C 1((COORD(L1)+DOOR(MM)+EQDR(L1)).GT.0)) GOTO 5
C IF (MM.LT.L1-2) GOTO 6
C IF (WMDR(MM).NE.0.0) GOTO 5
C CONTINUE
C DEGREE(L1)=4
C GO TO 20
C 5 DEGREE(L1)=3
C GO TO 20
C 6 RESIDENT ASSIGNMENT IS 1 OR 2 DEPENDING ON 1 OR 2
C 10 ASUM=0.0
C AAVG(L1)=0.0
C IBAD=0

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05250007
05270002
05280002
05290002
05300005
05310002
05320007
05330002
05340002
05350002
05360002
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05390002
05400002
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05450002
05460002
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05480002
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05500002
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05780002
05790002
05800002
05810002
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05870002
05880002
05890002
05900002
05910002

IF (JCIP(L1) .EQ. 1) IBAD=IBAD+1
DO 15 KK=1,L1
IF (DOOR(KK).GT. 0) IBAD=IBAD+1
ASUM=ASUM+WMOR(KK)
AAVG(KK)=ASUM/REAL(KK)
15 CONTINUE
IF(AAVG(L1) .GT. (A(ISTRAT(L1).33)+A(ISTRAT(L1).34))) IBAD=IBAD+1
IF((DOOR(L1)+EOR(L1)) .GT. 0) IBAD=IBAD+1
DEGREE(L1)=2
IF(IBAD .GE. 2) DEGREE(L1)=1
20 RETURN
END

C *** THIS SUBROUTINE COMPARES THE FSCM OF RECORD WITH THE ALERT FILE.
C
IF THERE IS A MATCH A VALUE OF 1 IS ASSIGNED TO JCIP, ELSE IT'S 0.
SUBROUTINE CIP(J,AFSCM,KCIP,ICIPNO)
CHARACTER AFSCM(120)*6,BFSCM(2000)*5,CFSCM*5
INTEGER KCIP(120)
COMMON /CHTR/BFSCM,FLAG
DO 10 I=1,ICIPNO
CFSCM=AFSCM(J)(2:6)
IF(CFSCM .EQ. BFSCM(I)) GOTO 25
10 CONTINUE
GO TO 35
25 KCIP(J)=1
GO TO 40
35 KCIP(J)=0
40 RETURN
END

C *** THIS SUBROUTINE IS CALLED WHEN A NEW FSCM IS READ.
C
THE CONTENTS OF THE NEW FSCM ARE MOVED TO THE FIRST POSITION OF
C FACILITY ARRAY
C *****
SUBROUTINE NEUFAC(J,DCASR,QAORG,FSCM,TYP,CMDTY,PVN,MONTH,YEAR,
1PLANHR,LOTINS,PEHR,AQDR,BQDR,CQDR,DQDR,EQDR,ADMNHR,SHIPMT,WD,INTHRQ5590002
2,REINHR,VISIT,ECF,MTGHR,MRB,PCO,CAO,SI,EPA,ALRR,CONTR,DLRIN,DLROUT0560002
3,ACNTRT,BCNTRT,OCNTRT,QAIIIN,QAIIRE,AONHND,BONHND,OCNND,OLROH,
4AQDR,PVNP,PELNP,PEELNP,NQAR,OPER,WMOR,DAYSCL,ISEQ,RECS,ISTRAT,
5UCIP,ICIPNO,ICIP,PVIHR)
C *****
CHARACTER DCASR(120)*6,QAORG(120)*3,FSCM(120)*6,TYP(120)*1,
1CMDTY(120)*2,PVN(120)*1,OPER(120)*2,BFSCM(2000)*5
INTEGER MONTH(120),YEAR(120),PLANHR(120),LOTINS(120),AQDR(120),
1BQDR(120),CQDR(120),DQDR(120),EQDR(120),ADMNHR(120),SHIPMT(120),
2WD(120),INTHR(120),REINHR(120),VISIT(120),ECF(120),MTGHR(120),
3MRB(120),PCO(120),CAO(120),CONTR(120),JCIP(120),ISTRAT(120),
4DLRIN(120),DLROUT(120),ACNTRT(120),BCNTRT(120),OCNTRT(120),
5QAIIIN(120),QAIIRE(120),AONHND(120),BONHND(120),OCNND(120),
6DLROH(120),NQAR(120),PVNP(120),PELNP(120),PEHR(120),PVIHR(120),
7ISEQ(120),RECS(120),DAYSCL(120),PEHR(120),PVIHR(120)
REAL WMOR(120),SI(120),EPA(120),ALRR(120)
COMMON /CHTR/BFSCM,FLAG
IF (ICIP .EQ. 1) GOTO 1
CALL CIP(J,FSCM,JCIP,ICIPNO)
1 DCASR(1)=DCASR(J)
QAORG(1)=QAORG(J)
FSCM(1)=FSCM(J)
TYP(1)=TYP(J)
PVN(1)=PVN(J)
CMDTY(1)=CMDTY(J)
MONTH(1)=MONTH(J)
YEAR(1)=YEAR(J)
PLANHR(1)=PLANHR(J)
PVIHR(1)=PVIHR(J)
LOTINS(1)=LOTINS(J)
PEHR(1)=PEHR(J)
AQDR(1)=AQDR(J)

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BOOR(1)=BOOR(J)
 COOR(1)=COOR(J)
 DOOR(1)=DOOR(J)
 EDOOR(1)=EDOOR(J)
 ADMNHR(1)=ADMNHR(J)
 SHIPMT(1)=SHIPMT(J)
 WD(1)=WD(J)
 INTHR(1)=INTHR(J)
 REINHR(1)=REINHR(J)
 VISIT(1)=VISIT(J)
 ECP(1)=ECP(J)
 MTGHR(1)=MTGHR(J)
 MRB(1)=MRB(J)
 PCQ(1)=PCQ(J)
 CAO(1)=CAO(J)
 SI(1)=SI(J)
 EPA(1)=EPA(J)
 ALRR(1)=ALRR(J)
 CONTR(1)=CONTR(J)
 DLRIN(1)=DLRIN(J)
 DLROUT(1)=DLROUT(J)
 ACNTRT(1)=ACNTRT(J)
 BCNTRT(1)=BCNTRT(J)
 DCNTRT(1)=DCNTRT(J)
 QALIIN(1)=QALIIN(J)
 QALIRE(1)=QALIRE(J)
 AONHND(1)=AONHND(J)
 BONHND(1)=BONHND(J)
 OONHND(1)=OONHND(J)
 DLROH(1)=DLROH(J)
 NOOR(1)=NOOR(J)
 PVINP(1)=PVINP(J)
 PELONP(1)=PELONP(J)
 PEELNP(1)=PEELNP(J)
 NOAR(1)=NOAR(J)
 OPER(1)=OPER(J)
 ISTRAT(1)=ISTRAT(J)
 WMOR(1)=WMOR(J)
 DAYSCL(1)=DAYSCL(J)
 ISEQ(1)=ISEQ(J)
 RECS(1)=RECS(J)
 JCIP(1)=JCIP(J)
 RETURN
 END

C
 C THIS SUBROUTINE COMPUTES ATTRIBUTE VALUES AND RATES PRIOR TO
 C TOPSIS PROCESSING.
 C

SUBROUTINE PREPIN(KA, AQOR, BOOR, COOR, DOOR, EDOOR, WD, ECP, MRB, EPA, ALRR,
 WMOR, TOPCA, CARATE, WDRAE, ECPAT, AMBRA, EPART, ALRRRA, WMORRA,
 2STARTM, STARTY, ENDMO, ENDIR, FSCM, MONTH, YEAR, TOPVD, TOPECP, TOPMRB,
 3TOPEPA, TOPLRR, TOPMOR, DCASR, QAORG, DEGREE, AIDEAL, AWORST, BIDEAL,
 4BWORST, ISTRAT, WEIGHT, REINHR, INTHR, MTGHR, SHIPMT, LOTINS, VISIT, PVN,
 STYP, PEHR, CONTR, PLANHR, DAYSCL, PCQ, CAO, NOOR, SI, ADMNHR, PVINP, PELONP,
 6PEELNP, QALIIN, QALIRE, LONG, TOPSCR, PVINR)
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IFLAG01(120).FLAG02(120).FLAG03(120).FCOUNT(120).FLAG1(120).
2PV1HR(120)
CHARACTER FSCM(120)*6,DCASR(120)*6,QAORG(120)*3,DCASCD(120)*6,
10RGCD(120)*3,PVN(120)*1,TYP(120)*1,FLAG1(120)*1,FLAG2(120)*1,
2FLAG(120)*18,TP(120)*1
REAL WMOR(120).SI(120).EPA(120).ALRR(120).TOPCA(120).CARATE(120).
1WMORATE(120).ECPAT(120).AMRBR(120).EPARAT(120).ALRRRA(120).
2WMORRA(120).TOPEPA(120).TOPLRR(120).TOPMRB(120).TOPECP(120).
3TOPWD(120).TOPMDR(120).A(628.36).TOPSCR(12.120).AIDEAL(4.7).
4AWORST(4.7).BIDEAL(4.7).BWORST(4.7).WEIGHT(4.7).FLAGM(120)
COMMON /RVAR/A
COMMON /CHTR/BFSCM,FLAG
C INITIALIZE ARRAYS. ATTRIBUTE AND RATE DEFAULT VALUES ARE 0.0.
DO 5 I=1,120
  TOPCA(I)=0.0
  CARATE(I)=0.0
  TOPEPA(I)=0.0
  EPARAT(I)=0.0
  TOPLRR(I)=0.0
  ALRRRA(I)=0.0
  TOPMRB(I)=0.0
  AMRBR(I)=0.0
  TOPECP(I)=0.0
  ECPAT(I)=0.0
  TOPWD(I)=0.0
  WMORATE(I)=0.0
  TOPMDR(I)=0.0
  WMORRA(I)=0.0
5 CONTINUE
C COMPUTE THE NUMBER OF MONTHS TOPSIS WILL PROCESS.
  MON=(ENDYR-STARTY)*12 + ENDMO - STARTM + 1
  IF((YEAR(KA) .LT. ENDMO) .OR. ((YEAR(KA) .EQ. ENDMO) .AND.
  1 (MONTH(KA) .LT. ENDMO))) MON=MON-((ENDYR-YEAR(KA))*12+ENDMO-
  2MONTH(KA))
  IF (MON .GE. KA) GOTO 30
  DO 10 I=1,MON
    ***** COMPUTE RATES FOR ATTRIBUTES. RATES RANGE FROM -3 TO +3.
    C RATE IS COMPUTED BY TAKING RATIO OF FIRST HALF TO SECOND HALF
    C OF DATA ARRAY. RATES OF 0 TO 3 ARE INCREASES.
    C INITIALIZE INTERNAL PARAMETERS
    IPRICA=0
    IAFICA=0
    PRIEPA=0.0
    AFTEPA=0.0
    IPRINR=0
    IAFINR=0
    IPRWD=0
    IAFWD=0
    PRIILRR=0.0
    AFLILRR=0.0
    IPRIEC=0
    IAFIEC=0
    PRIMDR=0.0
    AFIMDR=0.0
    C IF THERE IS MORE THAN 12 MONTHS OF DATA, MODEL IGNORES PRIOR
    C DATA WHEN COMPUTING RATES.
    JMON=MON-I
    KC=KA-JMON
    IF(KC .GT. 12) GOTO 7
    GO TO 6
    7 IOFFST=KC-11
    KC=12
    6 MIDMON=(KC + 1)/2
    IF (MIDMON*2 .EQ. (KC + 1)) GOTO 22
    C EVEN NUMBER OF DATA POINTS

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07240002
07250002
07260002
07270002
07280002
07290002
07300002
07310002
07320002
07330002
07340002
07350002
07360002
07370002
07380002
07390002
07400002
07410002
07420002
07430002
07440002
07450002
07460002
07470002
07480002
07490002
07500002
07510002
07520002
07530002
07540002
07550002
07560002
07570002
07580002
07590002
07600002
07610002
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07630002
07640002
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07660002
07670002
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07690002
07700002
07710002
07720002
07730002
07740002
07750002
07760002
07770002
07780002
07790002
07800002
07810002
07820002
07830002
07840002
07850002
07860002
07870002
07880002
07890002

C
  GO TO 21
  ODD NUMBER OF DATA POINTS
  22 INDMO-MIDMON+IOFFST-2
  21 DO 24 J=IOFFST,INDMO
    K=MIDMON+J
    IPRICA=IPRICA+(AQOR(J)*3+BOOR(J)*10+CQOR(J)*30+DOOR(J)*60
    IFTCA=IAFTCA+(AQOR(K)*3+BOOR(K)*10+CQOR(K)*30+DOOR(K)*60
    1+EODR(J)*30)
    1+EODR(K)*30)
    PRIEPA=PRIEPA+EPA(J)
    AFTEPA=AFTEPA+EPA(K)
    IPRMR=IPRMR+MRB(J)
    IAFMR=IAFMR+MRB(K)
    IPRWO=IPRWO+WO(J)
    IAFWO=IAFWO+WO(K)
    PRILRR=PRILRR+ALRR(J)
    AFLRR=AFLRR+ALRR(K)
    IPRIEC=IPRIEC+ECP(J)
    IAFTEC=IAFTEC+ECP(K)
    PRIMOR=PRIMOR+WMDR(J)
    AFTMR=AFTMR+WMDR(K)
  24 CONTINUE
  L=KA-MON+I
  C ***** COMPUTE ATTRIBUTE VALUES.
  TOPCA(I)=AQOR(L)*3+BOOR(L)*10+CQOR(L)*30+DOOR(L)*60+EODR(L)*30
  TOEPA(I)=EPA(L)
  TOPMRB(I)=MRB(L)
  TOPWO(I)=WO(L)
  TOPLRR(I)=ALRR(L)
  TOPECP(I)=ECP(L)
  TOPWDR(I)=WMDR(L)
  C IF SECOND HALF IS NEGLIGIBLE OR ZERO, RATE IS -3 OR 0 DEPENDING ON
  C FIRST HALF ACTIVITY.
  C RATE IS A VALUE BETWEEN -3 AND +3
  26 CARATE(I)=(REAL(IPRICA))/(REAL(IAFTCA)*.1)*3.0
    IF(CARATE(I).GT..6.0) CARATE(I)=6.0
    IF((IPRICA+IAFTCA).EQ.0) CARATE(I)=3.0
    CARATE(I)=3.0-CARATE(I)
    EPARAT(I)=PRIEPA/(AFTEPA*.01)*3.0
    IF(EPARAT(I).GT..6.0) EPARAT(I)=6.0
    IF((PRIEPA+AFTEPA).EQ.0.0) EPARAT(I)=3.0
    EPARAT(I)=3.0-EPARAT(I)
    AMRRA(I)=(REAL(IPRMR))/(REAL(IAFTMR)*.01)*3.0
    IF(AMRRA(I).GT..6.0) AMRRA(I)=6.0
    IF((IPRMR+IAFTMR).EQ.0) AMRRA(I)=3.0
    IF((IPRMR+IAFTMR).EQ.0) AMRRA(I)=3.0
    AMRRA(I)=3.0-AMRRA(I)
    WDRATE(I)=(REAL(IPRWO))/(REAL(IAFTWO)*.01)*3.0
    IF(WDRATE(I).GT..6.0) WDRATE(I)=6.0
    IF((IPRWO+IAFTWO).EQ.0) WDRATE(I)=3.0
    WDRATE(I)=3.0-WDRATE(I)
    ALRRRA(I)=PRILRR/(AFLRR*.01)*3.0
    IF(ALRRRA(I).GT..6.0) ALRRRA(I)=6.0
    IF((PRILRR+AFLRR).EQ.0.0) ALRRRA(I)=3.0
    ALRRRA(I)=3.0-ALRRRA(I)
    ECPRAT(I)=(REAL(IPRIEC))/(REAL(IAFTEC)*.01)*3.0
    IF(ECPRAT(I).GT..6.0) ECPRAT(I)=6.0
    IF((IPRIEC+IAFTEC).EQ.0) ECPRAT(I)=3.0
    ECPRAT(I)=3.0-ECPRAT(I)
    WMDRRA(I)=PRIMOR/(AFTMR*.01)*3.0
    IF(WMDRRA(I).GT..6.0) WMDRRA(I)=6.0
    IF((PRIMOR+AFTMR).EQ.0.0) WMDRRA(I)=3.0
    WMDRRA(I)=3.0-WMDRRA(I)
  C SHIFT OTHER VARIABLES TO THE NEW TIME FRAME
  CALL SHIFTR(I,L,DCASCD,DCASR,ORGCD,GAORG,IMONTH,MONTH,IYEAR,YEAR,
  11DEGREE,DEGREE,ISTRAT,ISTRAT,FLAGA,REIMR,FLAGB,INTHR,FLAGC,MTGHR,

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2 FLAGEF, SHIPMT, FLAGE, LOTINS, FLAGF, VISIT, FLAGF1, TYP, TP, FLAGG1, PVN, 07900002
3 FLAGG2, PEHR, FLAGH1, CONTR, FLAGH2, PLANR, FLAGJ, DAYSL, FLAGK1, QAL1IN, 07910002
4 FLAGK2, QALIRE, FLAGL, NOOR, FLAGM, SI, FLAGN, PCO, FLAGO, CAO, FLAGP, 07920002
5 ADMNR, FLAGQ1, PVINP, FLAGQ2, PELONP, FLAGQ3, PEELNP, FLAGC1, AQOR, 07930002
6 FLAGC2, BOOR, FLAGC3, CQOR, FLAGC4, DQOR, FLAGC5, EQOR, FLAGC1, PVINR, 07940002
7 07950002
C COMPUTE TOPSIS SCORES
CALL TOPSIS(I, IDGREE, TOPCA, CARATE, TOPEPA, EPARAT, TOPMRB, AMRBR, 07960002
1 TOPWD, WDRAE, TOPLRR, ALRRA, TOPECP, ECPAT, TOPMOR, WMORRA, TOPSCR, 07970002
2 AIDEAL, AWORST, BIDEAL, BWORST, JSTRAT, WEIGHT)
C IDENTIFY RED FLAG CONDITIONS
CALL FLGR(I, FLGA, TOPCA, FLAGB, FLAGC1, FLAGC2, FLAGC3, FLAGC4, 07980002
1 FLAGC5, FLAGD, FLAGF, FLAGG, FLAGH1, 07990002
2 FLAGF, FLAGF1, FLAGG1, FLAGG2, FLAGH1, 08000002
3 FLAGH2, TOPLRR, FLAGJ, FLAGK1, FLAGK2, FLAGL, FLAGM, FLAGN, FLAGO, FLAGP, 08010002
4 FLAGQ1, FLAGQ2, FLAGQ3, FCOUNT, JSTRAT, TOPEPA)
CALL SCORER(I, FCOUNT, TOPSCR, TP, JSTRAT)
C WRITE RECORD TO VERIFY PROGRAM
IF (LONG EQ 0) GOTO 50
WRITE(9, 25) I, DCASCD(I), ORGCD(I), FSCM(I), IMONTH(I), IYEAR(I),
1 JSTRAT(I), IDGREE(I), TOPEPA(I), EPARAT(I), TOPLRR(I), ALRRA(I),
2 TOPMRB(I), AMRBR(I), TOPWD(I), WDRAE(I), TOPECP(I), ECPAT(I),
3 TOPCA(I), CARATE(I), TOPMOR(I), WMORRA(I),
4 TOPSCR(1, I), TOPSCR(2, I), TOPSCR(3, I), TOPSCR(4, I), TOPSCR(5, I),
5 TOPSCR(6, I), TOPSCR(7, I), TOPSCR(8, I), TOPSCR(9, I), TOPSCR(10, I),
6 TOPSCR(11, I), FLAG(I), FCOUNT(I)
25 FORMAT(I3, A6, A3, A6, 2I3, I4, I2, 2(F6, 2, F5, 2), 5(F4, 0, F5, 2), 11F5, 1,
1A18, I2)
50 IF((IYEAR(I) .LT. STARTY) .OR. ((IYEAR(I) EQ. STARTY) .AND.
1(IMONTH(I) .LT. STARTM))) GOTO 10
WRITE(11, 51) ORGCD(I), FSCM(I), TP(I), IMONTH(I), IYEAR(I),
1 JSTRAT(I), IDGREE(I), FLAG(I), TOPSCR(10, I)
2 TOPSCR(1, I), TOPSCR(2, I), TOPSCR(3, I), TOPSCR(4, I), TOPSCR(5, I),
3 TOPSCR(6, I), TOPSCR(7, I), TOPSCR(8, I), TOPSCR(9, I), TOPSCR(10, I),
4 TOPSCR(11, I), FLAG(I), FCOUNT(I)
51 FORMAT(A3, A6, A1, 2I3, I4, I2, A18, 7F7, 1, F12, 1, 3F7, 1)
10 CONTINUE
GO TO 40
30 WRITE (6, 35) FSCM(1), KA, MON
35 FORMAT(2X, 'WARNING. INSUFFICIENT DATA FOR FSCM', A6, 2I3,
1'FSCM SKIPPED BUT DATA ON THE LABEL FILE')
40 RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE TOPSIS(I, IDGREE, TOPCA, CARATE, TOPEPA, EPARAT, TOPMRB,
1 AMRBR, TOPWD, WDRAE, TOPLRR, ALRRA, TOPECP, ECPAT, TOPMOR, WMORRA,
2 TOPSCR, AIDEAL, AWORST, BIDEAL, BWORST, JSTRAT, WEIGHT)
REAL A(628, 36), TOPCA(120), CARATE(120), TOPEPA(120), EPARAT(120),
1 TOPMRB(120), AMRBR(120), TOPWD(120), WDRAE(120), TOPLRR(120),
2 ALRRA(120), TOPECP(120), ECPAT(120), TOPMOR(120), WMORRA(120),
3 TOPSCR(12, 120), AIDEAL(4, 7), AWORST(4, 7), BIDEAL(4, 7), BWORST(4, 7),
4 Z(7), SPLUS(7), MINUS(7), WEIGHT(4, 7)
INTEGER IDGREE(120), JSTRAT(120)
COMMON /RVAR/A
TOPSCR(6, 1)=0.0
WTSUM=0.0
SPOS=0.0
SNEG=0.0
C COMPUTE Z VALUES FOR NONRATE PARAMETERS
C NEXT LINES ASSUME EXPONENTIAL DISTRIBUTION
Z(1)=-LOG(TOPEPA(I)/(A(JSTRAT(I), 13)+.0001))+.00001
Z(2)=-LOG(TOPLRR(I)/(A(JSTRAT(I), 15)+.0001))+.00001
Z(3)=-LOG(TOPMRB(I)/(A(JSTRAT(I), 7)+.0001))+.00001
Z(4)=-LOG(TOPWD(I)/(A(JSTRAT(I), 3)+.0001))+.00001
Z(5)=-LOG(TOPECP(I)/(A(JSTRAT(I), 5)+.0001))+.00001
Z(6)=-LOG(TOPCA(I)/(A(JSTRAT(I), 23)+.0001))+.00001
Z(7)=-LOG(TOPMOR(I)/(A(JSTRAT(I), 33)+.0001))+.00001
C ASSIGN LIMITS TO Z VALUES FOR OUTLIERS. Z MUST BE BETWEEN -3.0 AND 3.0
DO 1 J=1, 7

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IF(Z(J) .LT. -3.0) Z(J)=-3.0
IF(Z(J) .GT. 3.0) Z(J)=3.0
1 CONTINUE
C COMPUTE TOPSIS SEPARATION MEASURES FROM NEGATIVE IDEAL
SPLUS(1)=BWRST(IDGREE(1),1)-EPARAT(1)
SPLUS(2)=BWRST(IDGREE(1),2)-ALRRRA(1)
SPLUS(3)=BWRST(IDGREE(1),3)-AMRRA(1)
SPLUS(4)=BWRST(IDGREE(1),4)-WDRATE(1)
SPLUS(5)=BWRST(IDGREE(1),5)-ECPRAT(1)
SPLUS(6)=BWRST(IDGREE(1),6)-CARATE(1)
SPLUS(7)=BWRST(IDGREE(1),7)-WMORRA(1)
IF((IDGREE(1) .EQ. 1) .OR. (IDGREE(1) .EQ. 3)) THEN
SPLUS(6)=Z(6)-AWORST(IDGREE(1),6)
SPLUS(7)=AWORST(IDGREE(1),7)-Z(7)
ELSE
DO 2 J=1,7
C BELOW LINE REFLECTS 'CITY BLOCK' DISTANCE.
C CITY BLOCK SEEMS TO WORK BETTER FOR NONRESIDENT.
SPLUS(J)=SPLUS(J)+AWORST(IDGREE(1),J)-Z(J)
2 CONTINUE
3 ENDOF
C COMPUTE TOPSIS SEPARATION MEASURES FROM POSITIVE IDEAL
SPLUS(1)=EPARAT(1)-BIDEAL(IDGREE(1),1)
SPLUS(2)=ALRRRA(1)-BIDEAL(IDGREE(1),2)
SPLUS(3)=AMRRA(1)-BIDEAL(IDGREE(1),3)
SPLUS(4)=WDRATE(1)-BIDEAL(IDGREE(1),4)
SPLUS(5)=ECPRAT(1)-BIDEAL(IDGREE(1),5)
SPLUS(6)=CARATE(1)-BIDEAL(IDGREE(1),6)
SPLUS(7)=WMORRA(1)-BIDEAL(IDGREE(1),7)
IF((IDGREE(1) .EQ. 1) .OR. (IDGREE(1) .EQ. 3)) THEN
SPLUS(6)=AIDEAL(IDGREE(1),6)-Z(6)
SPLUS(7)=Z(7)-AIDEAL(IDGREE(1),7)
ELSE
DO 7 J=1,7
C BELOW LINE REFLECTS 'CITY BLOCK' DISTANCE.
C CITY BLOCK SEEMS TO WORK BETTER FOR NONRESIDENT.
SPLUS(J)=SPLUS(J)+{Z(J)-AIDEAL(IDGREE(1),J)}
7 CONTINUE
8 ENDOF
C COMBINE DISTANCES INTO AN OVERALL TOPSIS SCORE
DO 9 J=1,7
WTSUM=WTSUM+WEIGHT(IDGREE(1),J)
SNEG=SNEG+(SPLUS(J)*WEIGHT(IDGREE(1),J))*2
SPOS=SPOS+(SPLUS(J)*WEIGHT(IDGREE(1),J))*2
TOPSCR(J,1)=SPLUS(J)/(SPLUS(J)+SNEG(J))*100
TOPSCR(8,1)=TOPSCR(8,1)+TOPSCR(J,1)*WEIGHT(IDGREE(1),J)
9 CONTINUE
TOPSCR(9,1)=SORT(SNEG)/(SORT(SNEG)+TOPSCR(8,1))*100
TOPSCR(8,1)=TOPSCR(8,1)/WTSUM
C COMPUTE A MODIFIED SCORE BASED ON DEGREE OF DIFFICULTY
CALL LIMITR(1,LOGREE,TOPSCR)
RETURN
END

C *** DEFINES IDEAL AND NEGATIVE IDEAL CONDITIONS FOR EACH DIFFICULTY
C ALSO DETERMINES WEIGHT FACTORS FOR EACH SITUATION
SUBROUTINE CORNER(AIDEAL,AWORST,BIDEAL,BWORST,WEIGHT)
REAL AIDEAL(4,7),AWORST(4,7),BIDEAL(4,7),BWORST(4,7),WEIGHT(4,7)
C DEFINE IDEAL AND NEGATIVE IDEALS
C J=1 - EPA,J=2 - LRR,J=3 - MRB,J=4 - WD,J=5 - ECP,J=6 - CA,J=7 - MOR
C K IS DIFFICULTY INDEX
DO 1 K=1,4
DO 2 J=1,7
AIDEAL(K,J)=-3.0
AWORST(K,J)=3.0

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09880002 CHARACTER DCASR(120)*6, OARG(120)*3, DCASCD(120)*6, TP(120)*1,
09890002 IORGCD(120)*3, PVN(120)*1, TYP(120)*1, FLAG1(120)*1, FLAGG1(120)*1
09900002 REAL SI(120), FLAGM(120)
09910002 DCASCD(1)=DCASR(L)
09920002 ORGCD(1)=OARG(L)
09930002 INNTH(1)=MINTH(L)
09940002 IYR(1)=YR(L)
09950002 IDGREE(1)=DEGREE(L)
09960002 JSTRAT(1)=ISTRAT(L)
09970002 TP(1)=TYP(L)
09980002 FLGA(1)=REINHR(L)
09990002 FLAGB(1)=INTHR(L)
10000002 FLAGC(1)=AQDR(L)
10010002 FLAGC2(1)=BQDR(L)
10020002 FLAGC3(1)=CQDR(L)
10030002 FLAGC4(1)=DQDR(L)
10040002 FLAGC5(1)=EQDR(L)
10050002 FLAGD(1)=MTGHR(L)
10060002 FLAGEF(1)=SHIPMT(L)
10070002 FLAGE(1)=LOTINS(L)
10080002 FLAGE1(1)=PVTHR(L)
10090002 FLAGEF(1)=VISIT(L)
10100002 FLAGF1(1)=TYP(L)
10110002 FLAGG1(1)=PVN(L)
10120002 FLAGG2(1)=PEHR(L)
10130002 FLAGH1(1)=CONTR(L)
10140002 FLAGH2(1)=PLANHR(L)
10150002 FLAGJ(1)=DAYSCL(L)
10160002 FLAGK1(1)=QALITN(L)
10170002 FLAGK2(1)=QALIRE(L)
10180002 FLAGL(1)=NOOR(L)
10190002 FLAGM(1)=SI(L)
10200002 FLAGN(1)=PCQ(L)
10210002 FLAGO(1)=CAQ(L)
10220002 FLAGP(1)=ADMHR(L)
10230002 FLAGQ1(1)=PVINP(L)
10240002 FLAGQ2(1)=PELONP(L)
10250002 FLAGQ3(1)=PEELNP(L)
10260002 RETURN
10270002 END
10280002 C *** THIS SUBROUTINE CHECKS FOR OUT OF TOLERANCE CONDITIONS***
10290002 SUBROUTINE FLGCR(I,FLGA,FLGB,FLGC,FLAG1,FLAG2,FLAG3,
10300002 1FLAGC4,FLAGC5,FLAGD,FLAGEF,FLAGE,FLAG1,FLAG2,FLAG3,
10310002 2FLAGG1,FLAGG2,FLAGH1,FLAGH2,TOPLRR,FLAGJ,FLAGK1,FLAGK2,FLAGL,
10320002 3FLAGM,FLAGN,FLAGO,FLAGP,FLAGQ1,FLAGQ2,FLAGQ3,FCOUNT,JSTRAT,TOPEPA)
10330002 INTEGER FLGA(120),FLGB(120),FLGC(120),FLAG1(120),FLAG2(120),FLAG3(120),
10340002 1FLAGC4(120),FLAGD(120),FLAGEF(120),FLAGE(120),FLAG1(120),
10350002 2FLAGG2(120),FLAGH1(120),FLAGH2(120),FLAGJ(120),FLAGK1(120),
10360002 3FLAGK2(120),FLAGL(120),FLAGN(120),FLAGO(120),FLAGP(120),
10370002 4FLAGQ1(120),FLAGQ2(120),FLAGQ3(120),FLAG5(120),FCOUNT(120),
10380002 5JSTRAT(120),FLAGE1(120)
10390002 REAL A(628.36),TOPCA(120),TOPLRR(120),FLAGM(120),TOPEPA(120)
10400002 CHARACTER FLAGG1(120)*1,FLAG1(120)*1,FLAG(120)*18
10410002 COMMON /RVAR/A
10420002 COMMON /CHTR/BFSCM,FLAG
10430002 FLAG(1)=
10440002 FCOUNT(1)=0
10450002 C CHECK FOR FLAG CONDITIONS A THRU Q
10460002 C FLAG C. QDR DISTRIBUTIONS REQUIRE ANOTHER SUBROUTINE
10470002 C FLAG A OCCURS WHEN MODEL DETECTS REINSPECTION HOURS BUT NO
10480002 C CORRECTIVE ACTION OF AT LEAST TYPE B. MODEL LOOKS BACK ONE
10490002 C MONTH TO SEE IF QDR WRITTEN
10500010 C FLAG A OCCURS WHEN THERE ARE LOTS REJECTED AND NO CORRECTIVE ACTIONS
10510010 C OF AT LEAST TYPE B FOR TWO CONSECUTIVE MONTHS FOR FACILITIES
10520010 C THAT HAVE NO LOTS. THE EPA IS USED(UNITS HAVE BEEN REJECTED)
10530010 IF (I.EQ. 1) GOTO 14

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10540012 IF((FLAGC2(I)+FLAGC3(I)+FLAGC4(I)+FLAGC5(I)) .GT. 0) GOTO 14
10550010 IF((TOPLRR(I-1) .GT. 0) .AND. ((FLAGC2(I-1)+FLAGC3(I-1)+
10560010 1FLAGC4(I-1)+FLAGC5(I-1)) .EQ. 0)) THEN
10570013 FLAG(I)(1:1)='A'
10580010 FCOUNT(I)=FCOUNT(I)+1
10590010 GO TO 14
10600010 ELSE
10610010 IF(FLAG(I-1) .GT. 0) GOTO 14
10620010 IF(TOPEPA(I-1) .GT. 0) THEN
10630010 IF((FLAGC2(I-1)+FLAGC3(I-1)+FLAGC4(I-1)+FLAGC5(I-1)) .GT. 0)
10640010 1GOTO 14
10650013 FLAG(I)(1:1)='A'
10660010 FCOUNT(I)=FCOUNT(I)+1
10670010 ENDIF
10680010
10690002
10700002
10710002
10720010 IF((FLAGC2(I)+FLAGC3(I)+FLAGC4(I)+FLAGC5(I)+
10730010 1FLAGC5(I)) .EQ. 0)) THEN
10740010 IF(1 .EQ. 1) GOTO 4
10750010 IF((FLAGC2(I-1)+FLAGC3(I-1)+FLAGC4(I-1)+FLAGC5(I-1)) .GT. 0)
10760010 1 GOTO 4
10770002
10780002
10790002
10800002
10810002
10820002
10830010
10840010
10850010
10860010
10870002
10880002
10890010
10900002
10910002
10920002
10930002
10940010
10950002
10960002
10970002
10980002
10990002
11000002
11010002
11020002
11030002
11040002
11050002
11060002
11070002
11080002
11090002
11100002
11110002
11120002
11130002
11140002
11150002
11160002
11170002
11180002
11190002

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14 ENDIF
C FLAG B OCCURS WHEN MODEL DETECTS INTENSIFIED INSP HOURS BUT NO
C CORRECTIVE ACTION OF AT LEAST TYPE B. MODEL LOOKS BACK ONE
C MONTH TO SEE IF OOR WRITTEN.
IF((FLAGB(I) .GT. 0) .AND. ((FLAGC2(I)+FLAGC3(I)+FLAGC4(I)+
1FLAGC5(I)) .EQ. 0)) THEN
IF(1 .EQ. 1) GOTO 4
IF((FLAGC2(I-1)+FLAGC3(I-1)+FLAGC4(I-1)+FLAGC5(I-1)) .GT. 0)
1 GOTO 4
3 FLAG(I)(2:2)='B'
FCOUNT(I)=FCOUNT(I)+1
4 ENDIF
C FLAG C OCCURS WHEN CORRECTIVE ACTION DISTRIBUTION IS ABNORMAL
CALL DISTR(I, TOPCA, FLAGC1, FLAGC2, FLAGC3, FLAGC4, FLAGC5, FCOUNT,
1JSTRAT)
C FLAG D OCCURS WHEN MODEL DETECTS CORRECTIVE ACTION ABOVE TYPE A
C WITHOUT MEETING HOURS.
IF((FLAGD(I) .EQ. 0) .AND. ((FLAGC2(I)+FLAGC3(I)+FLAGC4(I)+
1FLAGC5(I)) .GT. 0)) THEN
FLAG(I)(4:4)='D'
FCOUNT(I)=FCOUNT(I)+1
ENDIF
C FLAG E OCCURS WHEN MODEL DETECTS A SHIPMENT WITHOUT PRODUCT
C VERIFICATION INSPECTION HOURS. MODEL LOOKS BACK ONE
C MONTH TO SEE IF PVI OCCURED.
IF((FLAGEF(I) .GT. 0) .AND. (FLAGE1(I) .EQ. 0)) THEN
IF(1 .EQ. 1) GOTO 7
IF(FLAGE1(I-1) .GT. 0) GOTO 7
6 FLAG(I)(5:5)='E'
FCOUNT(I)=FCOUNT(I)+1
7 ENDIF
C FLAG F OCCURS WHEN MODEL DETECTS SHIPMENTS BUT NO VISITS AT
C A NONRESIDENT FACILITY.
IF((FLAGF(I) .GT. 0) .AND. (FLAGF1(I) .EQ. 'N') .AND. (FLAGF(I)
1 .EQ. 0)) THEN
FLAG(I)(6:6)='F'
FCOUNT(I)=FCOUNT(I)+1
ENDIF
C FLAG G OCCURS UNDER THE FOLLOWING CIRCUMSTANCES
C 1. MILO OR MILI FACILITY AND
C 2. IF A RESIDENT FACILITY, THERE IS NO PROCESS EVALUATION DURING
C ANY MONTH - OR
C 3. MILO OR MILI FACILITY AND
C 4. IF A NONRESIDENT FACILITY. THERE IS EITHER NO PROCESS EVALUTATION
C DURING THE FIRST MONTH OR THERE IS NO PROCESS EVALUATION DURING AND
C ANY SUBSEQUENT TWO CONSECUTIVE MONTHS.
IF((FLAGG1(I) .EQ. 'R') .AND. (FLAGG1(I) .NE. 'C') .AND.
1 (FLAGG2(I) .EQ. 0)) THEN
FLAG(I)(7:7)='G'
FCOUNT(I)=FCOUNT(I)+1
ENDIF
IF((FLAGF1(I) .EQ. 'N') .AND. (FLAGG1(I) .NE. 'C') .AND.

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11200002 1 (FLAGG2(I) .EQ. O) .AND. (I .EQ. 1)) THEN
11210002 FLAG(I)(7:7)='G'
11220002 FCOUNT(I)=FCOUNT(I)+1
11230002 ENDIF
11240002 IF((FLAG1(I) .EQ. 'N') .AND. (FLAGG1(I) .NE. 'C') .AND.
11250002 1 (FLAGG2(I) .EQ. O) .AND. (I .GT. 1)) THEN
11260002 IF(FLAGG2(I-1) .EQ. O) THEN
11270002 FLAG(I)(7:7)='G'
11280002 FCOUNT(I)=FCOUNT(I)+1
11290002 ENDIF
11300002 ENDIF
11310002 C FLAG H OCCURS WHEN MODEL DETECTS A CONTRACT RECEIVED LAST MONTH AND
11320002 C NO PLANNING HOURS IN CURRENT MONTH OR PREVIOUS MONTH.
11330002 IF(I .EQ. 1) GOTO 9
11340002 IF((FLAGH1(I-1) .GT. O) .AND. (FLAGH2(I-1) .EQ. O)) THEN
11350002 IF(FLAGH2(I) .GT. O) GOTO 9
11360002 8 FLAG(I)(8:8)='H'
11370002 FCOUNT(I)=FCOUNT(I)+1
11380002 9 ENDIF
11390002 C FLAG I OCCURS WHEN MODEL DETECTS LOTS REJECTED AND NO REINSPECTION
11400010 C HOURS DURING MONTH OR NEXT MONTH IF NO LOTS ARE INSPECTED. UNIT
11410010 C REJECTIONS WILL TRIGGER THE FLAG.
11420009 IF(I .EQ. 1) GOTO 11
11430010 IF(((TOPLRR(I-1) .GT. O) OR ((TOPEPA(I-1) .GT. O) .AND.
11440010 1(FLAGI1(I-1) .EQ. O))) .AND. (FLAGA(I-1) .EQ. O)) THEN
11450009 IF(FLAGA(I) .GT. O) GOTO 11
11460002 10 FLAG(I)(9:9)='I'
11470002 FCOUNT(I)=FCOUNT(I)+1
11480002 11 ENDIF
11490002 C FLAG J OCCURS WHEN MOR DAYS TO CLOSE IS ABOVE NORMAL
11500002 IF(REAL(FLAGJ(I)) .GT. A(JSTRAT(I),35)+2.0*(A(JSTRAT(I),36)+.001))
11510002 1 THEN
11520002 FLAG(I)(10:10)='J'
11530002 FCOUNT(I)=FCOUNT(I)+1
11540002 ENDIF
11550002 C FLAG K OCCURS WHEN NET QALI CHANGE IS ABOVE NORMAL
11560002 C NET QALI IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN QALI RECEIVED AND QALI RESCINDED.
11570002 IF(REAL(FLAGK1(I)-FLAGK2(I)) .GT. A(JSTRAT(I),31)+1.0*(A(JSTRAT(I),
11580002 132)+.001)) THEN
11590002 FLAG(I)(11:11)='K'
11600002 FCOUNT(I)=FCOUNT(I)+1
11610002 ENDIF
11620002 C FLAG L OCCURS WHEN THE NUMBER OF NONQAR QDR ACTIONS IS ABOVE NORMAL.
11630002 C LIMIT ON NONQAR CHANGED TO +1 SIGMA BASED ON DISCUSSION WITH RICH
11640002 C ZERILLI AND RON DIPADDOVA ON 29 JUNE 87. NO EXCEPTIONS TO GUIDANCE.
11650002 IF(REAL(FLAGL(I)) .GT. A(JSTRAT(I),17)+1.0*(A(JSTRAT(I),18)+.001))
11660002 1 THEN
11670002 FLAG(I)(12:12)='L'
11680002 FCOUNT(I)=FCOUNT(I)+1
11690002 ENDIF
11700002 C FLAG M OCCURS WHEN THE SYSTEM INDICATOR IS ABOVE NORMAL.
11710002 IF(FLAGM(I) .GT. 30.0) THEN
11720002 FLAG(I)(13:13)='M'
11730002 FCOUNT(I)=FCOUNT(I)+1
11740002 ENDIF
11750002 C FLAG N OCCURS WHEN THE NUMBER OF PCO REQUESTS IS ABOVE NORMAL.
11760002 IF(REAL(FLAGN(I)) .GT. A(JSTRAT(I),9)+1.0*(A(JSTRAT(I),10)+.001))
11770002 1 THEN
11780002 FLAG(I)(14:14)='N'
11790002 FCOUNT(I)=FCOUNT(I)+1
11800002 ENDIF
11810002 C FLAG O OCCURS WHEN THE NUMBER OF CAO REQUESTS IS ABOVE NORMAL.
11820002 IF(REAL(FLAGO(I)) .GT. A(JSTRAT(I),11)+1.0*(A(JSTRAT(I),12)+.001))
11830002 1 THEN
11840002 FLAG(I)(15:15)='O'
11850002 FCOUNT(I)=FCOUNT(I)+1

```

```

11860002
11870002
11880009
11890002
11900002
11910002
11920002
11930002
11940002
11950002
11960002
11970002
11980011
11990011
12000002
12010002
12020002
12030002
12040002
12050002
12060002
12070002
12080002
12090002
12100002
12110002
12120002
12130002
12140002
12150002
12160002
12170002
12180004
12190004
12200004
12210004
12220004
12230002
12240002
12250015
12260015
12270015
12280015
12290015
12300015
12310015
12320015
12330015
12340002
12350002
12360002
12370004
12380004
12390004
12400004
12410004
12420004
12430002
12440002
12450002
12460002
12470002
12480002
12490002
12500002
12510002

C FLAG P OCCURS WHEN THE NUMBER OF ADMIN HOURS IS ABOVE NORMAL.
IF (REAL (FLAGP(I)) .GT. A(JSTRAT(I),1)+2.0*(A(JSTRAT(I),2)+.001))
1 THEN
    FLAG(I)(16:16)='P'
    FCOUNT(I)=FCOUNT(I)+1
ENDIF
C FLAG Q OCCURS WHEN THERE IS WORK NOT PERFORMED.
IF ((FLAGQ(I)+FLAGQ2(I)+FLAGQ3(I)).GT. 0) THEN
    FLAG(I)(17:17)='Q'
    FCOUNT(I)=FCOUNT(I)+1
ENDIF
RETURN
END

C *** THIS ROUTINE CHECKS FOR UNUSUAL CORRECTIVE ACTION DISTRIBUTIONS. ***
C
C SUBROUTINE DISTR(I, TOPCA, FLAGC1, FLAGC2, FLAGC3, FLAGC4, FLAGC5,
    FCOUNT, JSTRAT)
    INTEGER FLAGC1(120), FLAGC2(120), FLAGC3(120), FLAGC4(120),
    FLAGC5(120), FCOUNT(120), JSTRAT(120)
    CHARACTER FLAG(120)*18
    REAL TOPCA(120), A(628.36)
    COMMON /RVAR/A
    COMMON /CHTR/BFSCM, FLAG
    IF (TOPCA(I) .EQ. 0.0) GOTO 100
    IACNT=0
    IBCNT=0
    ICCNT=0
    IDCNT=0
    IECNT=0
    DO 1 K=1, I
        IACNT=IACNT+FLAGC1(K)
        IBCNT=IBCNT+FLAGC2(K)
        ICCNT=ICCN+FLAGC3(K)
        IDCNT=IDCNT+FLAGC4(K)
        IECNT=IECNT+FLAGC5(K)
    1 CONTINUE
C CHECK FOR OVER ESCALATION OF CORRECTIVE ACTION
C
C GENERAL
    IF ((REAL (IBCNT)/REAL(K)) .GT. A(JSTRAT(I), 21)+1.0*(A(JSTRAT(I), 22))) GOTO 15
    1. AND. (REAL (IACNT)/REAL(K)) .LT. A(JSTRAT(I), 19)) GOTO 2
    IF ((REAL (ICCN)/REAL(K)) .GT. A(JSTRAT(I), 23)+1.0*(A(JSTRAT(I), 24))) GOTO 15
    1. AND. (REAL (IBCNT)/REAL(K)) .LT. A(JSTRAT(I), 21)) GOTO 2
    IF ((REAL (IDCNT)/REAL(K)) .GT. A(JSTRAT(I), 25)+1.0*(A(JSTRAT(I), 26))) GOTO 15
    1. AND. (REAL (ICCN)/REAL(K)) .LT. A(JSTRAT(I), 23)) GOTO 2
    IF ((FLAGC3(K)) .GT. 0) .AND. (IBCNT .EQ. 0)) GOTO 2
    IF ((FLAGC5(K)) .GT. 0) .AND. (IBCNT .EQ. 0)) GOTO 2
    IF ((FLAGC4(K)) .GT. 0) .AND. (ICCN+IECNT) .EQ. 0)) GOTO 2
C CHECK FOR UNDER ESCALATION OF CORRECTIVE ACTION
C
C SINCE USUALLY THE STD DEV OF OUR DATA EXCEEDS THE MEAN, THE
C DETECTION OF UNDER ESCALATION IS TRIGGERED BY BEING BELOW AVG.
    IF ((REAL (IACNT)/REAL(K)) .GT. A(JSTRAT(I), 19)+1.0*(A(JSTRAT(I), 20))) GOTO 4
    1. AND. (REAL (IBCNT)/REAL(K)) .LT. A(JSTRAT(I), 21)) GOTO 2
    IF ((REAL (ICCN)/REAL(K)) .GT. A(JSTRAT(I), 23)) GOTO 2
    1. AND. (REAL (IDCNT)/REAL(K)) .LT. A(JSTRAT(I), 25)) GOTO 2
    IF ((REAL (ICCN)/REAL(K)) .GT. A(JSTRAT(I), 23)) GOTO 2
    1. AND. (REAL (IDCNT)/REAL(K)) .LT. A(JSTRAT(I), 25)) GOTO 2
    GO TO 1
    2 FLAG(K)(3:3)='C'
    IF (K .EQ. 1) FCOUNT(I)=FCOUNT(I)+1
    1 CONTINUE
    100 RETURN
    END
C *** THIS SUBROUTINE COMPUTES THE PROCESS EFFECTIVENESS BY DEDUCTING
C POINTS FOR EACH RED FLAG GENERATED. ALSO THE PROCESS SCORE IS

```



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C      COMBINED WITH THE PRODUCT SCORE TO COMPUTE AN OVERALL SCORE.
C
SUBROUTINE SCORER(I,FCOUNT,TOPSCR,TP,JSTRAT)
  INTEGER FCOUNT(120),JSTRAT(120)
  CHARACTER TP(120)*1
  REAL TOPSCR(12,120)
  TOPSCR(10,1)=100.0
  IF(TP(1).EQ.'R') THEN
    IF(JSTRAT(1)/5*5.EQ.JSTRAT(1)) THEN
      IF(FCOUNT(1).EQ.1) TOPSCR(10,1)=90.0
      IF(FCOUNT(1).EQ.2) TOPSCR(10,1)=80.0
      IF(FCOUNT(1).EQ.3) TOPSCR(10,1)=65.0
      IF(FCOUNT(1).EQ.4) TOPSCR(10,1)=50.0
      IF(FCOUNT(1).EQ.5) TOPSCR(10,1)=35.0
      IF(FCOUNT(1).EQ.6) TOPSCR(10,1)=20.0
      IF(FCOUNT(1).GE.7) TOPSCR(10,1)= 5.0
      IF(FCOUNT(1).GE.8) TOPSCR(10,1)= 0.0
    GO TO 10
  ENDIF
  IF(FCOUNT(1).EQ.1) TOPSCR(10,1)=90.0
  IF(FCOUNT(1).EQ.2) TOPSCR(10,1)=75.0
  IF(FCOUNT(1).EQ.3) TOPSCR(10,1)=60.0
  IF(FCOUNT(1).EQ.4) TOPSCR(10,1)=45.0
  IF(FCOUNT(1).EQ.5) TOPSCR(10,1)=30.0
  IF(FCOUNT(1).EQ.6) TOPSCR(10,1)=15.0
  IF(FCOUNT(1).GE.7) TOPSCR(10,1)=0.0
  ELSE
    IF(FCOUNT(1).EQ.1) TOPSCR(10,1)=80.0
    IF(FCOUNT(1).EQ.2) TOPSCR(10,1)=60.0
    IF(FCOUNT(1).EQ.3) TOPSCR(10,1)=40.0
    IF(FCOUNT(1).EQ.4) TOPSCR(10,1)=20.0
    IF(FCOUNT(1).GE.5) TOPSCR(10,1)=0.0
  ENDIF
  TOPWT=.4
  COAPWT=.6
  TOPSCR(11,1)=TOPSCR(9,1)*TOPWT+TOPSCR(10,1)*COAPWT
  IF(1.EQ.1) THEN
    TOPSCR(12,1)=50.0
  ELSE
    TOPSCR(12,1)=TOPSCR(11,1)-1
  ENDIF
  ENDIF
  RETURN
END

```

10

12520002
12530002
12540002
12550002
12560002
12570002
12580002
12590002
12600002
12610002
12620002
12630002
12640002
12650002
12660002
12670002
12680002
12690002
12700002
12710002
12720002
12730002
12740002
12750002
12760002
12770002
12780002
12790002
12800002
12810002
12820002
12830002
12840002
12850002
12860002
12870002
12880002
12890002
12900002
12910002
12920002
12930002
12940002

Appendix F

Group Identification Number Conversion Tables

Resident Facilities

Certain commodities were combined. The model does not distinguish commodity differences for the following:

Aircraft (A) and Missiles/Space (X)

Munitions (B) and Weapons (W)

Marine (D) and Automotive (V)

Electrical (E), Electronic Systems (K) and Electronics (L)

General (G) and Service (S)

Chemical (H) and Petroleum (P)

In the conversion table on the next page, the primary group number reflects the initial, unconstrained grouping described in Appendix E-9 through E-10. The secondary group number reflects the above combinations per Appendix E-11.

RESIDENT FACILITY
CONVERSION TABLE

PRIM-SECOND-ARY			PRIM-SECOND-ARY			PRIM-SECOND-ARY			PRIM-SECOND-ARY			PRIM-SECOND-ARY		
GROUP	ARY	NO	GROUP	ARY	NO	GROUP	ARY	NO	GROUP	ARY	NO	GROUP	ARY	NO
A00 2	1	1	B00 2	46	196	H00 2	91	166	M00 2	136	136	E00 2	181	76
A03 7	2	2	B03 7	47	197	H03 7	92	167	M03 7	137	137	E03 7	182	77
A08 20	3	3	B08 20	48	198	H08 20	93	168	M08 20	138	138	E08 20	183	78
A0	4	4	B0	49	199	H0	94	169	M0	139	139	E0	184	79
A020+	5	5	B020+	50	200	H020+	95	170	M020+	140	140	E020+	185	80
A10 2	6	6	B10 2	51	201	H10 2	96	171	M10 2	141	141	E10 2	186	81
A13 7	7	7	B13 7	52	202	H13 7	97	172	M13 7	142	142	E13 7	187	82
A18 20	8	8	B18 20	53	203	H18 20	98	173	M18 20	143	143	E18 20	188	83
A1	9	9	B1	54	204	H1	99	174	M1	144	144	E1	189	84
A120+	10	10	B120+	55	205	H120+	100	175	M120+	145	145	E120+	190	85
A00 2	11	11	B00 2	56	206	H00 2	101	176	M00 2	146	146	E00 2	191	86
A03 7	12	12	B03 7	57	207	H03 7	102	177	M03 7	147	147	E03 7	192	87
A08 20	13	13	B08 20	58	208	H08 20	103	178	M08 20	148	148	E08 20	193	88
A0	14	14	B0	59	209	H0	104	179	M0	149	149	E0	194	89
A020+	15	15	B020+	60	210	H020+	105	180	M020+	150	150	E020+	195	90
A00 2	16	16	B00 2	61	211	H00 2	106	181	M00 2	151	151	E00 2	196	91
A03 7	17	17	B03 7	62	212	H03 7	107	182	M03 7	152	152	E03 7	197	92
A08 20	18	18	B08 20	63	213	H08 20	108	183	M08 20	153	153	E08 20	198	93
A0	19	19	B0	64	214	H0	109	184	M0	154	154	E0	199	94
A020+	20	20	B020+	65	215	H020+	110	185	M020+	155	155	E020+	200	95
A10 2	21	21	B10 2	66	216	H10 2	111	186	M10 2	156	156	E10 2	201	96
A13 7	22	22	B13 7	67	217	H13 7	112	187	M13 7	157	157	E13 7	202	97
A18 20	23	23	B18 20	68	218	H18 20	113	188	M18 20	158	158	E18 20	203	98
A1	24	24	B1	69	219	H1	114	189	M1	159	159	E1	204	99
A120+	25	25	B120+	70	220	H120+	115	190	M120+	160	160	E120+	205	100
A00 2	26	26	B00 2	71	221	H00 2	116	191	M00 2	161	161	E00 2	206	101
A03 7	27	27	B03 7	72	222	H03 7	117	192	M03 7	162	162	E03 7	207	102
A08 20	28	28	B08 20	73	223	H08 20	118	193	M08 20	163	163	E08 20	208	103
A0	29	29	B0	74	224	H0	119	194	M0	164	164	E0	209	104
A020+	30	30	B020+	75	225	H020+	120	195	M020+	165	165	E020+	210	105
A00 2	31	31	B00 2	76	226	H00 2	121	196	M00 2	166	166	E00 2	211	106
A03 7	32	32	B03 7	77	227	H03 7	122	197	M03 7	167	167	E03 7	212	107
A08 20	33	33	B08 20	78	228	H08 20	123	198	M08 20	168	168	E08 20	213	108
A0	34	34	B0	79	229	H0	124	199	M0	169	169	E0	214	109
A020+	35	35	B020+	80	230	H020+	125	200	M020+	170	170	E020+	215	110
A10 2	36	36	B10 2	81	231	H10 2	126	201	M10 2	171	171	E10 2	216	111
A13 7	37	37	B13 7	82	232	H13 7	127	202	M13 7	172	172	E13 7	217	112
A18 20	38	38	B18 20	83	233	H18 20	128	203	M18 20	173	173	E18 20	218	113
A1	39	39	B1	84	234	H1	129	204	M1	174	174	E1	219	114
A120+	40	40	B120+	85	235	H120+	130	205	M120+	175	175	E120+	220	115
A00 2	41	41	B00 2	86	236	H00 2	131	206	M00 2	176	176	E00 2	221	116
A03 7	42	42	B03 7	87	237	H03 7	132	207	M03 7	177	177	E03 7	222	117
A08 20	43	43	B08 20	88	238	H08 20	133	208	M08 20	178	178	E08 20	223	118
A0	44	44	B0	89	239	H0	134	209	M0	179	179	E0	224	119
A020+	45	45	B020+	90	240	H020+	135	210	M020+	180	180	E020+	225	120

FIRST POSITION IS COMMODITY
SECOND POSITION IS CA PROVISION
THIRD POSITION IS MIN NO OF DIES
FOURTH POSITION IS MAX NO OF DIES

Nonresident Facilities

A more complex method was needed to combine nonresident facilities to eliminate voids in the data. The following criteria are listed in order of precedence:

1. MILQ Facilities. The second alpha of the commodity code is ignored. Thus all nonresident, MILQ facilities are combined based only on primary commodity code.

2. MILI Facilities. The second alpha of the commodity code is ignored for Chemical, Nuclear and Service commodities.

3. Standard Inspection. The second alpha for Nuclear commodities is ignored. For example, for nonresident Nuclear facilities there are only three actual groups (MILQ, MILI and Standard Inspection).

4. Special Cases. Combining commodities does not imply crossing QA provision boundaries. MILI and standard inspection facilities are never grouped together.

a. Marine Repair commodities (D2) were grouped with nonresident maintenance facilities even if Operation Type Code is not "C".

b. Munitions B1 (Conventional Explosives) and B2 (all ammunition) were combined.

c. Chemical H1 (military chemical agents) and H2 (Military biological agents) were combined for standard inspection facilities.

d. Facilities were combined for B3 (fuses), B4 (Munitions metal parts), B5 (Munitions, Miscellaneous) and W6 (Miscellaneous Weapons).

e. Facilities were combined for Clothing and Textiles, C3 (Footwear and leather goods), C5 (Embroidered Insignia) and C6 (Miscellaneous).

f. Electronics L1 (Electron Tubes) and I5 (Miscellaneous) were combined.

g. Petroleum P1 (Petroleum Transportation and Storage Services), P4 (Crude Oil), P6 (Other fuels) and P7 (Petroleum "Into Planes" Service) were combined.

h. Weapons W2 (Artillery), W4 (Rocket Launchers and Auxiliary Support Equipment) and W5 (Auxiliary Support Equipment and Weapon Systems Components) were combined.

i. Missiles and Space X1 (Guided Missiles and Components), X2 (Space Vehicles and Components including Satellites) and A4 (Aircraft/Airframe Structured Components and Subassemblies) were combined.

j. Missiles and Space X4 (Ground Support or Handling Equipment), X5 (Miscellaneous) and Aircraft A3 (Aircraft Electronic Components/Subassemblies) and A7 (Miscellaneous) were combined.

k. Missiles and Space X3 (Instrumentation/Simulators and Control Equipment) and Aircraft A6 (Aircraft Simulators) were combined.

l. Weapons W3 (Armored Vehicles and Weapon Carriers) and V1 (Vehicles and Trailers) were combined.

m. Electrical E2 (Power and Distribution Equipment) and E6 (Miscellaneous) were combined.

The above combinations are reflected in the conversion table on the next page. The code that creates this constrained grouping is documented in Appendix E-11 through E-12.

NONRESIDENT FACILITY CONVERSION TABLE

FIRST POSITION IS COMMODITY
SECOND POSITION IS COMMODITY
THIRD POSITION IS COMMODITY

Appendix G

Red Flags

Flag 'A.' "Lots or Units Rejected without Corrective Action." If, in the preceding month of record, there was a lot rejected and there has been no corrective action taken of at least type B (written) during the prior month or the current month, the 'A' flag is generated. If there was no lot inspected, the model performs a similar check on units inspected and rejected during the previous month. Thus for a facility that did not report lots, units rejected is used in lieu of lots rejected. If there is a reject, the QAR has the current month or the next month to issue a type B or higher QDR to avoid the 'A' flag in the next month. Note: preceding month of record means the previous month or the previous visit whichever is greater. For a non-resident facility, the preceding month of record could be several months in the past. Usually, however, the preceding month of record is the prior month.

Flag 'B.' "Intensified Inspection Without Corrective Action." When intensified inspection hours are reported, previous rejections are implied. Therefore, corrective actions of at least level B are required. If the model fails to find at least one type B QDR in the month of intensified inspection or the prior month (of record), Flag 'B' occurs. Caution: This flag could be unfairly generated when the contractor takes a very long time to correct causes of rejection and resubmit items for reinspection.

Flag 'C.' "Abnormal Corrective Action Distribution." For a given peer group, a certain distribution of corrective actions, by type or level, is expected. If there are many low level type QDR's and few high level types, this may indicate that the QAR is not properly escalating QDR's. When, relative to peers, a facility tends to have lower level QDR's which are at least one standard deviation above average yet is below average for the next higher level of QDR, Flag 'C' occurs as follows:

1. The average number of Type A QDR's exceeds plus one standard deviation from normal and the average number of Type B QDR's is below normal.
2. The average number of Type B QDR's exceeds plus one standard deviation from normal and the average number of Type C QDR's is below normal.
3. The average number of Type C QDR's is above one standard deviation from the group average and the average number of Type D QDR's is below normal. Note: Since Type C and D QDR's are relatively rare, this flag will almost always appear whenever Type C occurs and Type D does not also occur unless the model is run for several months at a time. Note: Underescalation flags tend to recur because of the averaging process. A facility may have to alter its QDR pattern for several months to restore a proper balance and cause the flag to cease.

Flag 'D.' "Corrective Actions Without Meeting with Contractor." QAR's are required to meet periodically with top management of the contractor to discuss CQAP issues. If the QAR issues a corrective action of at least type B, the QAR should meet with the contractor during that month. If there is at least one type B or above QDR and there are no meeting hours reported during the

month of the QDR, Flag 'D' occurs. Note: There is no tolerance given for timing of the two events. It is conceivable that the QDR could be written on the last day of the month and the meeting conducted on the first day of the next month. However QAR's are suppose to meet with the plant manager "frequently" per DLAM 8200.1 regardless of QDR's.

Flag 'E.' "Shipments without Product Verification Inspection." If product is shipped, some inspection should be made regardless of the extensive use of Procedure Evaluation (PE) and Product Oriented Procedure Evaluation (POPE). Some QAR's mistakenly believe that PE and POPE can eliminate the need completely for Product Verification Inspection (PVI). The model will issue an 'E' Flag during any month a shipment is made and there have been no inspection hours reported during that month or the prior month.

Flag 'F.' "Shipments without Visits-Nonresident." If a nonresident facility ships product during a given month and there is no record of a corresponding visit by the QAR, a Flag 'F' appears. A combination of zero visit count and non-zero shipment count causes a nonresident facility to receive an 'F' flag. Note: Many QAR's do not currently count visits whenever work is done at the facility that is the QAR's duty-station. To prevent this flag from erroneously occurring, visits must be counted whenever a nonresident performs CQA within his/her duty station. DLAM 8200.2 requires these visits to be counted but many QAR's fail to do so.

Flag 'G.' "No Procedure Evaluation at MILI or MILQ Facility." If, for a nonresident facility, in any two consecutive months or visits, whichever is greater, no PE hours are recorded against a MILI or MILQ facility, Flag 'G' is generated. Resident MILI or MILQ facilities must have PE hours each month to avoid the flag. This flag occurs in over one in five facilities each month. Note: This flag could occur in active nonresident facilities that have a small number of special processes that have 90, 120, 180 day intervals for PE. Also, this flag could be generated for active MILI and MILQ facilities that have only standard inspection contracts for a period of time.

Flag 'H.' "Contracts Received without Planning." If a contract was received during the prior month and no planning hours were reported for the prior month and the current month, Flag 'H' occurs.

Flag 'I.' "Lots Rejected without Reinspection." If at least one lot was rejected the prior month, and there has been no reinspection hours reported for the prior month and the current month, Flag 'I' is generated for the current month. If no lots were inspected, unit rejections are evaluated in lieu of lots. Note: This flag could be caused by contractor delays in submitting lots or units for reinspection.

Flag 'J.' "Excessive Days to Close a Materiel Deficiency Report." If the average days to close valid MDR's received during a month exceed the group average by two standard deviations, Flag 'J' will be generated. Only MDR's deemed "valid" per the criteria described in Appendix B, page B-2 are analyzed. Thus open MDR's that are also excessive are not flagged. Depending on the group, flags tend to occur when the days to close approach approximately 100 days \pm 30 days.

Flag 'K.' "Excessive Net Quality Assurance Letters of Instruction (QALI)." High numbers of QALI's on hand are an indication of lack of Principal Contracting Officer (PCO) confidence in DCAS CQA. If the QAR convinces the PCO to rescind a QALI, an indication of confidence is inferred. The model computes a variable called net QALI which subtracts QALI's rescinded from QALI on hand. When this variable is excessive, compared to peers, Flag 'K' occurs.

The criteria for Flag 'K' is when net QALI is more than one standard deviation from average. Note: The criteria chosen to determine the number of standard deviations allowed before flagging was to use one standard deviation if the standard deviation was more than the average. If the group averages tended to exceed the group standard deviations, then two standard deviation limits were used.

Flag 'L.' "Non QAR QDR Actions." If the number of corrective actions written by someone other than the QAR is above average by one standard deviation, Flag 'L' occurs. Note: These events rarely occur or are seldom reported. Thus the average and standard deviations for non QAR QDR's are very low. A single occurrence is sufficient to generate this flag for all groups but one using the existing Master Data File.

Flag 'M.' "Excessive System Indicator (SI)." High SI values indicate that the QAR is spending a large percentage of the time on adverse actions such as QDR, MDR, Material Review Board (MRB) etc. The 'M' Flag occurs whenever SI exceeds 30%. Note: This flag should be group dependent but reprogramming would be extensive. This action has been deferred to planned future model enhancements.

Flag 'N.' "Excessive Principal Contracting Officer Request." Frequent and excessive PCO requests are a sign of lack of confidence by the PCO. When the number of requests exceeds the group average by one standard deviation, the 'N' flag is assigned.

Flag 'O.' "Excessive Contract Administrative Office (CAO) Requests." Same as Flag 'N' concerning the number of CAO requests received during the month of record.

Flag 'P.' "Excessive Administrative Hours." Administrative hours is a "catch all" category of time reported to pick up all time not reported in other data elements. If the number of hours exceeds the group average by two standard deviations, Flag P occurs. Note: Administrative hours are a category of

uncertainty with potential changes in definition. For example, Quality Data Evaluation (QDE) has been reported as administrative time but plans exist to create a new data element for QDE. Significant changes in any data element definition will cause problems with flag generation, requiring model update.

Flag 'Q.' "Work not Performed." If, in any month, there is any work not performed reported, the 'Q' flag will appear. The three activities scanned for non-zero data are:

1. Number of product verification inspections not performed.
2. Number of procedure evaluation locations not evaluated.
3. Number of procedure evaluation elements not evaluated.

Appendix H

Product Effectiveness

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DEFINITIONS OF PRODUCT INDICATORS

Estimated Process Average (EPA). EPA is defined as the ratio of units rejected to units inspected. It is reported in QAMIS as a percentage.

Lot Rejection Ratio (LRR). LRR is defined as the ratio of lots rejected to lots inspected. All shipments are not inspected and reported in lots. Thus it is possible to have a positive EPA and a zero LRR. Also because of Acceptable Quality Levels allowed in MIL-STD-105D, it is possible to reject units yet accept the lot. Thus LRR and EPA are related but not totally dependent indicators.

Material Review Board (MRB). MRB actions are the number of actions reviewed by the QAR. MRB is a mechanism for the contractor to obtain approval of minor non-conformances (not affecting form, fit or function).

Waivers and Deviations (W/D). All waivers and deviations reviewed by the QAR are reported. A major cause (but not the only reason) for waivers and deviations is that the contractor is unable to conform to the existing specifications. The contractor can seek relief via the waiver/deviation process.

Engineering Change Proposal (ECP). ECP actions are a request to change the specification. ECP actions reviewed by the QAR are reported. Some ECPs are caused by the contractor's inability to meet specifications.

Corrective Actions (CA). The number of Quality Deficiency Reports generated by the QAR is reported by type. There are five types of QDRs ranging from on-the-spot verbal, Type A, to termination of CQAP, type D. An artificial indicator was created to produce a CA value by taking the weighted value of the QDR's by type. Weighting factors were produced by the SAG using SPAN methodology.

1. Type A - Weight = 3

2. Type B - Weight = 10. The SAG felt that a Type B (written) corrective action was $3 \frac{1}{3}$ times more serious than a Type A QDR. Thus three Type A QDR's would almost generate the same CA effect as a Type B.

3. Type C - Weight = 30. The SAG felt that a Type C (escalated to higher levels) was 3 times more serious than a Type B QDR. Thus 3 Type B QDR's would generate the same effect as a Type C.

4. Type D - Weight = 60. The SAG felt that two Type C QDRs should carry the same weight as a type D QDR.

5. Type E - Weight = 30. The SAG felt that a Type C and a Type E (subcontractor corrective action) were roughly equivalent.

Material Deficiency Reports (MDR). The weighted MDR counts discussed in paragraph II B1 represent the number of valid MDRs (or customer complaints).

NORMALIZATION OF PRODUCT INDICATORS

Indicator values. It was observed that the distribution of product indicator values tended to follow roughly the shape of the exponential distribution rather than a normal, bell shaped distribution. Counts and ratios were normalized by computing a value called a Z value where:

$$Z = \log \frac{\text{indicator count or value}}{\text{avg indicator count or value}}$$

The average indicator count or value is the group average found in the Master Data File discussed in paragraph II D3.

Z values less than -3.0 or greater than +3.0 were clipped to -3.0 and +3.0 respectively.

For example, suppose a facility in group number 22 had an EPA of 15% in a certain month. The average EPA for similar facilities is 5.5%. The Z-value for that indicator value is computed to be $\log (15/5.5) = +1.0033$. (NOTE: Log is the natural logarithm.) Thus a value of 15% can be expressed as being approximately one standard deviation above normal.

Indicator Rates. The rate of change was computed by breaking the total history of indicator values into two equal groups from the midpoint of the time series of indicator values. If there are more than 12 months of data, the model ignores the earlier data. If there is an even number of monthly data, the break is clean at the n/2th month. If there is an odd number of monthly data points, the middle month is excluded as belonging to neither group. The average indicator value is computed for the first half's sequence and also for the second half. The rate is computed as follows:

$$Z = 3 * \left[\frac{\text{Avg value for 2nd half of time series}}{\text{Avg value of 1st half of time series}} \right] - 3$$

Z values of less than -3 and greater than +3 are clipped to -3 and +3 respectively.

For example, suppose a facility had seven observations for MRB counts up to a certain month. The time series of MRB counts was 6, 10, 14, 9, 10, 5, 3. The Z value is $3 \left(\frac{10+5+3}{6+10+14} \right) - 3 = -1.2$. Thus the indicator is decreasing at a moderate rate.

CRITERIA FOR IDENTIFICATION OF PROBLEM CONTRACTOR

Criteria

1. Contractor is on the Alert list* for any cause.
2. Contractor is more than one standard deviation above average in MDR count.
3. Contractor has received a Type C corrective action.
4. Contractor has received a Type E corrective action.
5. Contractor once received a Type D correction action.

* The Alert list used by QUEST must not contain more than 2000 FSCMs. QUEST will not execute.

The first criteria listed above will be checked against the current Alert list, regardless of the month of record. For the second criteria, the model looks at the current month of record and prior month for nonresident facilities but at the entire history for resident facilities. Thus nonresident facilities may jump back and forth from "problem" to "normal" facilities as MDR's are received. Resident facilities with above average MDR counts may take longer to remove the label of "problem" and are more stable. The third and fourth criteria are also based on the month of record occurrence and will also be "on" or "off" month to month. The last criteria is either always "on" or "off." The only mechanism to remove the effect of a Type D corrective action is to wait until the cut-off parameter takes effect (see Appendix E-2). Depending on the criteria that activates the identification, a facility may be a "problem" facility one month and "normal" the following month. This is especially true for nonresident facilities.

If a nonresident facility meets any of the criteria shown, it is labeled "Problem Facility." If a resident facility meets two or more of the criteria, it is labeled "Problem Facility." Documentation is found in Appendix E-12 through E-13.

AD-A202 017

ANALYSIS OF QUALITY ASSURANCE (QA) EFFECTIVENESS(U)
DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY ALEXANDRIA VA OPERATIONS
RESEARCH AND ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OFFICE P E GROVER

2/2

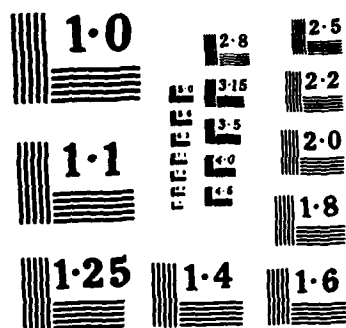
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F/G 12/4

NL





Z VALUES FOR IDEAL/NEGATIVE IDEAL CASES

	Ideal Facility		Neg Ideal Facility	
	Normal	Problem	Normal	Problem
EPA Ratio	-3		+3	
EPA Rate	-3	-3	+3	+3
LRR Ratio	-3		+3	
LRR Rate	-3	-3	+3	+3
MRB Count	-3		+3	
MRB Rate	-3	-3	+3	+3
W/D Count	-3		+3	
W/D Rate	-3	-3	+3	+3
ECP Count	-3		+3	
ECP Rate	-3	-3	+3	+3
CA Count	-3	+3	+3	-3
CA Rate	-3		+3	
MDR Count	-3	-3	+3	+3
MDR Rate	-3		+3	

For a given month's data, each product indicator is scored by computing the distances the normalized values and rates are from the ideal and negative ideal points. For normal facilities, QUEST uses the city-block or rectilinear distance formula described by Hwang [2] for computing distances. Distances for problem facilities are one-dimensional. For example, Facility XYZ, a normal facility, has Z values of -2.0 and +.5 for a certain indicator in given month. The distance to the negative ideal point is $(3 - (-2))$ plus $(3 - .5) = 7.5$. The distance to the ideal point is $(-2 - 3)$ plus $(.5 - (-3)) = 4.5$. The score is the ratio of the distance from negative ideal divided by the total distance or

$$\left[\frac{7.5}{7.5+4.5} \right] = .625 \text{ or } 62.5\%$$

COMPUTATION OF PRODUCT EFFECTIVENESS

$$\text{Product Score} = \alpha_j \sqrt{\frac{\sum_i w_i^2 d_i^2}{\sum_i w_i^2 d_i^2 + \sum_i w_i^2 d_i^2}}$$

where $i = 1, \dots, 14$

or $i = 1, \dots, 7$

w_i = weight factor from SAG

d_i^2 = distance squared from negative ideal

d_i^{2+} = distance squared from positive ideal

j = Knob for problem facilities = .79

(Knob for normal facilities = 1.00)

A "Knob" of 79% was applied to the product score of problem facilities to reflect the expected lower product quality achievable under the best of conditions. If the contractor is "problem," the highest score achievable is 79%. The QAR can only achieve higher scores by getting the contractor reclassified by QUEST as "normal." This can be done by reducing MDRs, eliminating the need for type C and E QDRs, eliminating the cause of the Alert and/or waiting out prior Type D QDRs. The knob was provided by the SAG using SPAN methodology [1]. Documentation is found in Appendix E-18 and E-19.

Appendix I

Report Generator

```

1 //GOREG040A JOB (6040,GOR),'GROVER',CLASS=1,MSGCLASS=V
2 //RUNFTN EXEC FORTVCG
3 XFFORTVCG PROC FVPGM=FORTVS,FVREGN=2400K,FVPDECK=NODECK,
  FVPOLST=NOLIST,FVPOPT=O,FVTERM='SYSOUT=*',
  FVLNSPC='3200.(25,6)',
  GOF500='DDNAME=SYSIN',GOF600='SYSOUT=*',
  GOF700='SYSOUT=B',GOREGN=2000K
  ...
4 XFFORT EXEC PGM=&FVPGM,REGION=&FVREGN,
  PARM=&FVPDECK,&FVPOLST,DPT(&FVPOPT),NOTF,
  DD DSN=VSF.FORTVS,DISP=SHR
5 XASTEPLIB DD SYSOUT=*,DCB=BLKSIZE=3429
6 XSYSPRINT DD &FVTERM
7 XSYSSTERM DD SYSOUT=B,DCB=BLKSIZE=3440
8 XSYSSPUNCH DD DSN=86LOADSET,DISP=(MOD,PASS),UNIT=WORKD,
  XSYSLIN DD DSN=86LOADSET,DISP=(MOD,PASS),UNIT=WORKD,
  SPACE=(&FVLNSPC),DCB=BLKSIZE=3200
9 //FORT.SYSIN DD DSN=GOR.GROVER.FOR(RPTB),DISP=SHR
10 XGGO EXEC PGM=LOADER,REGION=&GOREGN,COND=(4,LT,FORT),
  PARM='LET,NORES,EP=MAIN'
11 XSYSLIN DD DSN=86LOADSET,DISP=(OLD,DELETE)
12 XSYSLOUT DD SYSOUT=*
13 XSYSLIB DD DSN=VSF.VFORTLIB,DISP=SHR
14 XFT05F001 DD DSN=VSF.FSUBLIB,DISP=SHR
15 XFT06F001 DD &GOF5DD
16 XFT07F001 DD &GOF6DD
17 XFT08F001 DD &GOF7DD
18 //GO.FT12F001 DD DSN=GOR.GROVER.ATL.REPYN,DISP=SHR
19 //GO.FT13F001 DD DSN=GOR.GROVER.Scores.JUL87,DISP=SHR
20 //GO.FT06F001 DD SYSOUT=*
21 //SYSOUT DD SYSOUT=*
22 //SYSUDUMP DD SYSOUT=*
23 //SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
24

```

JOB 7469
00030012
00010013
00020000
00030003
00040000
00050007
00060000
00070009
00080012
00081011
00090000
00091002
00100000
00110014
00120002
00040099
00220010
00221002
00222002
00223002
00224011
00225008
00230000
00240000
00250000
00050099
00060099
00080012
00090000
00100000
00110000

```

C THIS IS THE DYNAMIC VERSION OF THE REPORT GENERATOR
C THIS VERSION IS TO ADD PRIOR MONTH TO REPORT
C THIS VERSION WEIGHTS RESIDENT FACILITIES BY SIZE WITHIN SECTIONS
C AND WEIGHTS ALL LEVELS BY APPROX NUMBER OF QARS.
C THIS VERSION GENERATES A PEER GROUP PERCENTILE FOR EACH OBSERVATION.
C ** THIS PROGRAM GENERATES A TAILORED REPORT
C DECLARE AND ARRAY VARIABLES
  CHARACTER ORGCD(500)*3,ORG*3,FSCM(500)*6,FLAG(500)*18,TYP(500)*1
  INTEGER MONTH(500),YEAR(500),DEGREE(500),YR,GRP(500)
  REAL EFF(11,500),RECCUM(11),SECCUM(11,3),BRACUM(11),DIVCUM(11)
  REAL A(628,2)
C INITIALIZE COUNTERS AND CUMULATORS
  CALL INIT(RECCUM,SECCUM,BRACUM,DIVCUM,BRAN,SECT,DIVN)
C READ IN PEER SCORES
  I=0
  II=0
  2 I=I+1
    A(I,1)=80.0
    A(I,2)=10.0
    IF(II.GT.1) GOTO 2
    READ(13,14) II,A(I,1),A(I,2)
    WRITE(6,14) II,A(I,1),A(I,2)
  14 FORMAT(17X,13,25X,F8.4,3X,F8.4,68X)
    IF(II.GT.1) THEN
      A(II,1)=A(I,1)
      A(II,2)=A(I,2)
      DO 4 K=1,II-1
        A(K,1)=80.0
        A(K,2)=10.0
      4 CONTINUE
      I=II
    ENDIF
    IF(II.LT.628) GOTO 2
  DO 3 J=1,628
    WRITE(6,14) J,A(J,1),A(J,2)
  3 CONTINUE
C READ FIRST RECORD
  READ(12,15,END=99) ORGCD(1),FSCM(1),TYP(1),MONTH(1),YEAR(1),
  1GRP(1),DEGREE(1),FLAG(1),EFF(1,1),EFF(2,1),EFF(3,1),EFF(4,1),
  2EFF(5,1),EFF(6,1),EFF(7,1),EFF(8,1),EFF(9,1),EFF(10,1),EFF(11,1)
  DO 13 J=1,11
    IF(TYP(1).EQ.'R') THEN
      IF(GRP(1).EQ.625) GRP(1)=991
      IRECSCT=(MOD((GRP(1)+4),5)+1)**2
      SECCUM(J,1)=EFF(J,1)*REAL(IRECSCT)
      NRECSCT=0
    ELSE
      SECCUM(J,2)=EFF(J,1)
      NRECSCT=1
    ENDIF
  13 CONTINUE
  11 LIN=0
  DO 20 I=2,500
    READ(12,15,END=99) ORGCD(1),FSCM(1),TYP(1),MONTH(1),YEAR(1),
    1GRP(1),DEGREE(1),FLAG(1),EFF(1,1),EFF(2,1),EFF(3,1),EFF(4,1),
    2EFF(5,1),EFF(6,1),EFF(7,1),EFF(8,1),EFF(9,1),EFF(10,1),EFF(11,1)
    15 FORMAT(A3,A6,A1,213,14,12,A18,7F7.1,F12.1,3F7.1)
    *** IF A NEW MONTH IS FOUND, UPDATE ALL SUMMARY STATS.
    IF(MONTH(1).NE.MONTH(1-1)) THEN
      101 CALL HEADR(1,MONTH,YEAR,ORGCD)
      CALL WRITER(1,LIN,FSCM,GRP,DEGREE,FLAG,EFF,MONTH,YEAR,ORGCD,A)
    0010099
    0020099
    0030099
    0040099
    0050099
    0060099
    0070099
    0080099
    0090099
    0100099
    0110099
    0120099
    0130099
    0140099
    0150099
    0160099
    0170099
    0180099
    0190099
    0200099
    0210099
    0220099
    0230099
    0240099
    0250099
    0260099
    0270099
    0280099
    0290099
    0300099
    0310099
    0320099
    0330099
    0340099
    0350099
    0360099
    0370099
    0380099
    0390099
    0400099
    0410099
    0420099
    0430099
    0440099
    0450099
    0460099
    0470099
    0480099
  
```



```

10 CONTINUE
  BRAN=O.O
  SECT=O.O
  DIVN=O.O
  RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE HEADR(I, MONTH, YEAR, ORGCD)
  INTEGER MONTH(500), YEAR(500)
  CHARACTER ORGCD(500)*3
21 WRITE(6,17) MONTH(I-1), YEAR(I-1), ORGCD(I-1)
17 FORMAT('1. 213. EFFECTIVENESS REPORT FOR SECTION ', A3//', 5X.
1 'FSCM', 4X, GRP, 7X, 'RED FLAGS', 5X, 'PROGRAM', 3X, 'EPA', 5X, 'LRR',
2 5X, 'MRB', 4X, 'WVRSB', 4X, 'ECP', 6X, 'CA', 5X, 'MOR', 3X, 'PRODUCT',
3 2X, 'TOTAL', 3X, 'PRIOR', 3X, 'PEER', /, '38X, SCORE', 27X, 'DEVS', 28X,
4 'SCORE', 3X, 'SCORE', 3X, 'MONTH', 2X, 'RATING')
  RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE WRITER(I, LIN, FSCM, GRP, DEGREE, FLAG, EFF, MONTH, YEAR, ORGCD)
1A) INTEGER DEGREE(500), MONTH(500), YEAR(500), GRP(500)
  CHARACTER FLAG(500)*18, FSCM(500)*6, ORGCD(500)*3, RANKIT*1
  REAL EFF(11,500), A(628,2)
  DO 18 K=1,50
    LIN=LIN+1
    IF(LIN .GE. 1) GOTO 22
    CALL PEER(K, GRP, EFF, A, RANKIT)
    IF(DEGREE(K)/2*2 .NE. DEGREE(K)) FSCM(K)(1:1)=' '
    IF(K .GT. 1) THEN
      IF((DEGREE(K-1) .LT. 3) .AND. (DEGREE(K) .GE. 3)) WRITE(6,15)
    ENDIF
    WRITE(6,14) FSCM(K), GRP(K), FLAG(K), EFF(1,K), EFF(2,K),
1EFF(3,K), EFF(4,K), EFF(5,K), EFF(6,K), EFF(7,K), EFF(8,K), EFF(9,K),
2EFF(10,K), EFF(11,K), RANKIT
14 FORMAT(4X, A6, 3X, I4, 1X, A18, 2X, 11(F5, 1, 3X), 2X, A1)
15 FORMAT(' ')
18 CONTINUE
22 CALL HEADR(I, MONTH, YEAR, ORGCD)
  RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE PEER(K, GRP, EFF, A, RANKIT)
  INTEGER GRP(500)
  CHARACTER RANKIT*1
  REAL EFF(11,500), A(628,2)
  IF (EFF(10,K) .GT. A(GRP(K), 1)+A(GRP(K), 2)) THEN
    RANKIT='A'
    GO TO 10
  ENDIF
  IF (EFF(10,K) .GT. A(GRP(K), 1)+5*A(GRP(K), 2)) THEN
    RANKIT='B'
    GO TO 10
  ENDIF
  IF (EFF(10,K) .GT. A(GRP(K), 1)-5*A(GRP(K), 2)) THEN
    RANKIT='C'
    GO TO 10
  ENDIF
  IF (EFF(10,K) .GT. A(GRP(K), 1)-A(GRP(K), 2)) THEN
    RANKIT='D'
    GO TO 10
  ENDIF
  RANKIT='F'
10 RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE SECTOT(I, SECCUM, INESCT, NRESCT, EFF, ORGCD, FSCM, YEAR,
  MONTH, GRP, DEGREE, FLAG, BRACUM, TYP, SECT, ORG, MON, YR)
  CHARACTER ORGCD(500)*3, FSCM(500)*6, FLAG(500)*18, TYP(500)*1, ORG*3
  INTEGER MONTH(500), YEAR(500), DEGREE(500), YR, GRP(500)

```

```

REAL EFF(11,500),SECCUM(11,3),BRACUM(11),DIVCUM(11),RECCUM(11)
REAL NMNTR, DNANTR, RSWG
SECT=SECT+REAL(IRESCT)+REAL(NRESCT)/5.0
RSWGT=.2
DO 1 J=1,11
  NMNTR=(SECCUM(J,1)+RSWGT*SECCUM(J,2))
  DNANTR=(REAL(IRESCT)+RSWGT*REAL(NRESCT)+.00001)
  SECCUM(J,3)=NMNTR/DNANTR
  SECCUM(J,1)=SECCUM(J,1)/(REAL(IRESCT)+.00001)
  SECCUM(J,2)=SECCUM(J,2)/(REAL(NRESCT)+.00001)
  BRACUM(J)=BRACUM(J)+SECCUM(J,3)*(REAL(IRESCT)+REAL(NRESCT))/5.0
1 CONTINUE
WRITE(6,5) ORGCD(1-1),SECCUM(1,1),SECCUM(2,1),SECCUM(3,1),
1SECCUM(4,1),SECCUM(5,1),SECCUM(6,1),SECCUM(7,1),SECCUM(8,1),
2SECCUM(9,1),SECCUM(10,1),SECCUM(11,1)
5 FORMAT(' ',13('-----'),',',SUBTOTALS',',',2X,A3,' ',
1' RESIDENT',24X,11(F5.1,3X))
WRITE(6,11) SECCUM(1,2),SECCUM(2,2),SECCUM(3,2),SECCUM(4,2),
1SECCUM(5,2),SECCUM(6,2),SECCUM(7,2),SECCUM(8,2),SECCUM(9,2),
2SECCUM(10,2),SECCUM(11,2)
11 FORMAT(' ',5X,'NONRESIDENT',21X,11(F5.1,3X))
WRITE(6,12) SECCUM(1,3),SECCUM(2,3),SECCUM(3,3),SECCUM(4,3),
1SECCUM(5,3),SECCUM(6,3),SECCUM(7,3),SECCUM(8,3),SECCUM(9,3),
2SECCUM(10,3),SECCUM(11,3)
12 FORMAT(' ',5X,'COMBINED',21X,11(F5.1,3X))
ORG=ORGCD(1-1)
MON=MONTH(1-1)
YR=YEAR(1-1)
ORGCD(1)=ORGCD(1)
FSCM(1)=FSCM(1)
YEAR(1)=YEAR(1)
MONTH(1)=MONTH(1)
TYP(1)=TYP(1)
GRP(1)=GRP(1)
DEGREE(1)=DEGREE(1)
FLAG(1)=FLAG(1)
DO 20 J=1,11
  EFF(J,1)=EFF(J,1)
  IF (TYP(1) .EQ. 'R') THEN
    IF (GRP(1) .EQ. 625) GRP(1)=991
    IRESCT=(MOD((GRP(1)+4).5)+1)**2
    NRESCT=0
    SECCUM(J,1)=EFF(J,1)*REAL(IRESCT)
    SECCUM(J,2)=0
  ELSE
    IRESCT=0
    NRESCT=1
    SECCUM(J,1)=0
    SECCUM(J,2)=EFF(J,1)
  ENDIF
20 CONTINUE
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE BRATOT(BRACUM,BRAN,SECT,DIVCUM,ORG)
REAL BRACUM(11),DIVCUM(11)
CHARACTER ORG*3
DO 10 K=1,11
  DIVCUM(K)=DIVCUM(K)+BRACUM(K)
  BRACUM(K)=BRACUM(K)/SECT
10 CONTINUE
WRITE(6,15) ORG(1:2)
15 FORMAT(' ',13('-----'),',',SUBTOT',',',2X,A2)
WRITE(6,40) BRACUM(1),BRACUM(2),BRACUM(3),BRACUM(4),BRACUM(5),
1BRACUM(6),BRACUM(7),BRACUM(8),BRACUM(9),BRACUM(10),BRACUM(11)
40 FORMAT(' ',37X,11(F5.1,3X))
DO 16 J=1,11

```

```

BRACUM(J)=0.0
16 CONTINUE
BRAN=BRAN+SECT
SECT=0.0
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE DIVTOT(DIVCUM,DIVN,BRAN,REGCUM,ORG)
REAL DIVCUM(11),REGCUM(11)
CHARACTER ORG=3
DO 10 K=1,11
  REGCUM(K)=REGCUM(K)+DIVCUM(K)
  DIVCUM(K)=DIVCUM(K)/BRAN
10 CONTINUE
  WRITE(6,35) ORG(1:1)
35 FORMAT(' ',13('-----'))//'.2X,A1)
  WRITE(6,40) DIVCUM(1),DIVCUM(2),DIVCUM(3),DIVCUM(4),DIVCUM(5),
10DIVCUM(6),DIVCUM(7),DIVCUM(8),DIVCUM(9),DIVCUM(10),DIVCUM(11)
40 FORMAT(' ',37X,11(F5.1,3X))
DO 36 J=1,11
  DIVCUM(J)=0.0
36 CONTINUE
  DIVN=DIVN+BRAN
  BRAN=0.0
  RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE REGTOT(REGCUM,DIVN,MON,YR)
REAL REGCUM(11)
INTEGER YR
DO 10 K=1,11
  REGCUM(K)=REGCUM(K)/DIVN
10 CONTINUE
  WRITE(6,45) MON,YR
45 FORMAT(' ',13('-----'))//'.2X,2I3)
  WRITE(6,40) REGCUM(1),REGCUM(2),REGCUM(3),REGCUM(4),REGCUM(5),
11REGCUM(6),REGCUM(7),REGCUM(8),REGCUM(9),REGCUM(10),REGCUM(11)
40 FORMAT(' ',37X,11(F5.1,3X))
DO 46 J=1,11
  REGCUM(J)=0.0
46 CONTINUE
  DIVN=0.0
  RETURN
END

```

02220099
 02230099
 02240099
 02250099
 02260099
 02270099
 02280099
 02290099
 02300099
 02310099
 02320099
 02330099
 02340099
 02350099
 02360099
 02370099
 02380099
 02390099
 02400099
 02410099
 02420099
 02430099
 02440099
 02450099
 02460099
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 02480099
 02490099
 02500099
 02510099
 02520099
 02530099
 02540099
 02550099
 02560099
 02570099
 02580099
 02590099
 02600099
 02610099
 02620099
 02630099

Appendix J

References

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